THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 12, 1845.

THE GREAT FIRE.

We have thrown together, under different heads the principal incidents, with a list of the chief sufferers, of the great, and ever memorable fire of last Thursday. Our readers can rely upon the accuracy of our statements, and we assure them we have no whit exaggerated. Many things that ought to be mentioned are probably overlooked, but we have done the best we could under the circumstances.

The effect of this Disaster on the Business and Prosperity of Pittsburgh.

We have carefully inquired of many of our clearest headed business men, those most thoroughly conversant with the resources of the city, as to the probable effect of this disaster upon its prosperity, and coupled with our own knowledge of the strength of the merchants who were burnt out, the position of their circumstances, &c., we are fully convinced that though the commercial prospects of the city are terribly shaken, yet it *is not totally prostrated*, and in due time will rise above it all. *Our large Manufactories are untouched*—the only mills of any importance which are burnt being the Globe Factory, which is the smallest in the city, the Kensington Iron works, and Bakewell & Peats' Glass works. Various other small establishments were destroyed, but it is with great satisfaction we announce that the great leading branches are comparatively untouched, and that business, so far as they are concerned, will go on as usual.

As for our wholesale merchants in the Grocery, Queensware, and Dry Goods branches who were burnt, some number of them, will commence forthwith. Some are wholly ruined, many much crippled, but we believe the majority can go on as usual, and yesterday they were busy getting places of business and offices.

It is with heartfelt pleasure we observe the fortitude with which they bear their losses. There is no repining—no despair—no sullenness; but a calm, determined spirit which must carry them up again. The effect will be to set us back for a moment but we never had more confidence in the strength and spirit of our merchants to overcome it all in time. It must not be supposed that all the business portions of the city are consumed. Most of the Dry Goods Jobbers are untouched; so of the Hardware merchants, and a number of the heavy houses are out of the limits of the burnt district. And it fortunately happens, too, that a large amount of groceries from the east, for the city, had not arrived. We repeat therefore that, though the city is terribly shaken it is neither ruined nor totally prostrated.

The appearance of things.

Yesterday morning we walked around the Burnt District. The appearance of things is awful—nothing but an immense forest of walls, and chimneys is visible, and desolate heaps of brick and mortar. The fierce fire licked every combustible clean up. Nothing that would burn escaped. The Wharf was covered with Merchandise of every description, furniture, &c., and many piles which were rolled out as it was thought beyond the reach of the flames, were consumed. Piles of burnt and partially consumed Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Iron, Cotton, Paper, Tea, &c, &c., were scattered along it. Of the Monongahela Bridge, nothing remains, but a long line of burnt timber across the river, between the naked piers, all over the hills piles of furniture, bedding, &c., are scattered. Along the streets the only valuable things visible were safes which the Merchants took the precaution to haul out of their stores, and it was a prudent foresight, inasmuch as many of them proved of very little use. Among the ruins, crowds of people from other parts of the city and the country were wandering and gazing upon the scene. For ourselves, we, more than once were lost, and had to look around for some well-known land-mark to fix the locality.

Incidents of the Fire.

Soon after the fire got under headway, and the Globe Factory began to burn, the Third Presbyterian Church was in most imminent danger.—The members of that denomination rallied around it, and by cutting away the end of the roof which projected over the wall next the fire, and covering the roof with wet cloths, succeeded in saving it. We saw clearly that the salvation of a dozen squares depended upon it, for had it caught, its immense steeple would have scattered clouds of fire over a considerable portion of the city which wholly escaped. The American Office was saved by throwing water upon the roof with buckets.

The block of buildings in which our office is located was saved by the efforts of the firemen in keeping the roofs wet, and particularly by a single hose from an Engine in Fourth street, which saved the Post Office, and so saved the block.

The rapidity with which the fire spread was most remarkable. The whole of *South Ward*, containing from seven to nine hundred houses, was consumed entirely in the space of two hours From the time the fire reached this Ward, across Wood street, until it spread to every part of it covering about sixteen squares, there was scarce an interval of *half an hour!*

The Monongahela Bridge took fire at the North end, next to Pittsburgh, and the flames ran roaring and crackling through with railroad speed, and from the time the fire commenced, until it was prostrate in the river, only TEN MINUTES ELAPSED!

The wind shifted at various times and created excessive dread in other parts of the city. All the stores along Market street, in the Diamond, Diamond alley and Fifth street, as well as along Wood were stripped and packed up, and so many of the goods moved as was possible. A gentleman doing business near the head of Liberty street, this side the Canal, tells us he would cheerfully have given $1,000, at one time, to have had an insurance from an office out of the city, on his stock of $25,000, although the fire had not then got to Diamond alley. This is only a sample of the universal horror and dread which filled the city. At one time the wind blew due east, then south, then veered round toward the North. Such was the critical position of our office and the block in which it is, that, had the wind at one time veered to the North-east for one minute, it would have gone.

Messrs. Sibbett & Jones opened their safe in the morning, but every book and paper in it were burnt up, and the gold and silver melted together.

Hardly one safe out of ten, exposed to the fire in the buildings, saved anything in them. We noticed a large number completely destroyed with all their contents.

A number of sick persons were removed, and not a few of them ladies, in very delicate situations.

WM. J. MITCHELL living in Front street, next door to Fenlon's Livery Stable, was coming out of his house past the stable, when a gust of wind blew an enormous flame of fire with such force as to knock him down, burning his face, hands and back very severely.

A fireman had his face burned so raw, the blood run from it.

MR. MALCOLM LEECH was on the top of his Warehouse looking at the fire, and when coming down, was injured pretty severely by a fall.

The only life lost, that we heard of, was a poor woman in Third street.

Amidst all the distress, there were those around who added to the calamity by stealing. Among others, the Rev. GEO. S. HOLMES had about $300 stolen, which he had gathered up, by great economy, on a Methodist preacher's salary. He also lost a large number of valuable manuscripts, the labor of twenty years.

To show the rapidity of the fire we may mention that a gentleman of our acquaintance arrived at the American Hotel, about one o'clock, and leaving his trunk, walked out to see the fire, which was then nearly a quarter of a mile off. In a short time he returned and found the hotel in flames. He lost his trunk, with nearly all his clothing and papers, and a considerable sum of money.

One reason of the rapidity with which the fire fire spread is to be found in extraordinary dryness of the weather for two weeks past. We have not had a shower of rain in that time with one trifling exception. Every particle of wood in the houses of the city, was as dry as tinder.

Amidst all the horror, distraction and confusion prevailing throughout the city, there was no unmanly fear or vain repinings manifested. The sufferers bore their calamities with manly firmness, and as soon as they had unavailingly tried to save their own property, they put forth their exertions to save their neighbor's. At one time, when it was thought the whole city must go, there was no wildness apparent, no want of a dignified and manly bearing. This conduct speaks volumes in praise of our citizens, and gives indications that their indomitable energies are not to be crushed.

The First, or West Ward.

The business part of this Ward, is almost entirely destroyed. The destruction in this Ward extends from the corner of Wood and Water streets, up Wood street to Diamond Ally, from thence across to Fourth street, at the United States Bank, across Fourth street up to the Mayor's Office, across to Third street, and down the South side of Third street to Ferry, down Ferry to Front street, up north side of Front to Market, down east side of Market to Water, and up Water to Wood the place of beginning. In all this vast space, the only buildings left standing, are the Third Presbyterian Church, Johnston & Stockton's and the American printing offices, and and the warehouse of the Globe Cotton Factory.

The Second, or South Ward.

The destruction in this ward, nearly the oldest part of the city, and one of the most populous of the five wards, is complete and overwhelming. It is left almost without inhabitant, only two of three dwellings remaining. In the morning, and at noon, the streets of this ward were thronged with a crowded and busy population, numbering *some six thousand souls!*—in the evening not a single inhabitant was left on its deserted streets and squares, and ruin stalked supreme. Nearly all the goods and household property in this ward were lost. The fire raged with such uncontrollable fury and the distance necessary to move was so great, that the frightened and flying inhabitants had only time to depart with one load upon their backs, or in such conveyance as they could procure at a moment's warning, and to return and find their houses in flames and inaccessible! The more complete destruction of any ward we think was never known.

KENSINGTON.

This flourishing adjunct of the city is well nigh annihilated. The course of the fire was extraordinary. The last large building in the city this side of it, was the large new Steel Works of Messieurs JONES & QUIGG, noticed in another place. When the fire reached this it dipped down a steep bank into the Canal and consumed the Lock tender's house and then rising it went completely over a number of frame buildings on the opposite bank, including the workshops of Mr. Tomlinson the contractor of the Iron Steam Ship on the stocks, Parry & Scott's Foundry, the Gas Works, Messrs Phillip's Glass House, and lighting on the Glass Works of Messrs. Miller & Co. commenced anew with the utmost fury. It took every thing from thence up on that side of the road. About half-way up, it crossed the road and made a clean sweep of all between the hill and the river to the utmost end of the town. The greatest loss was in the Dallas Iron Works. With very few exceptions, all the inhabitants were operatives in, or dependendent on, the Mills and Founderies; and by this calamity, hundreds of them are houseless and homeless.

Public Buildings, Offices, & Manufactories burned.

The Globe Cotton Factory, owned by J Wood & Co.

The Fireman's Insurance Office.

The Fire and Navigation Insurance Office.

The Penn Insurance Office.

The Mayor's Office, Tombs', Merchants and Board of Trade Reading Rooms, its files and valuable library, Philo Hall—all in one building.

The Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Chronicle Office.

The Exchange Offices of Messrs. Sibbett and Jones, Allen Kramer and Wm. A. Will.

The Merchant's Hotel, Wood street.

The Eagle Hotel, Third street.

The Monongahela House.

The Glass Works of Bakewell & Pears.

The Founderies of Messrs. J. Anderson & Son, J Livingston (and Scale Factory also.)

The new and extensive Steel Works & Coach Spring Manufactory of Messrs. Jones & Quigg, just about going into operation.

The Rolling Mill and Nail Factory of Messrs. Freeman & Co. Kensington—called the "Dallas Iron Works."

The Glass Works of Messrs. Miller & Co.

The American Hotel, corner of 3rd & Smithfield st.

The Smithfield Hotel, corner of 2nd & Smithfield.

Murdocks' Hughes' and Wilson's Taverns, and the Wm Tell tavern on Water street.

The Associate Presbyterian Church on Fourth street.

The Baptist Church, corner of Grant & Third.

The Western University.

Wood's Brewery.

Robertson & Reppert's Oil Mill.

The African Methodist Church, Second st.

The Scotch Hill Market House.

Fulton's Bell & Brass Foundery.

The Monongahela Bridge.

The Custom House.

Gwynne and Edey's Lard Oil Factories.

India Rubber Factory of J. G. Morgan.

List of Wholesale Merchants burnt out.

Commission, Forwarding and Wholesale Grocery Houses.

Allen & Co.
Atwood, Jones & Co.
A Beelen.
J. Bell.
J. W. Butler.
Wm. H. Campbell & Co.
George Cochran.
A. Gordon.
King & Holmes.
L. Hutchinson & Co.
S. Kellar.
W. & J. F. Kelley.
Peter Peterson.
Poindexter & Co.
J. W. Burbridge & Co.
Church & Carothers.
I. Dickey & Co.
Hailman, Jennings & Co.
Wm. Holmes & Co.
Wm. J. Howard & Co.
M. B. Rhey & Co.
Robertson & Reppert.
S. F. Von Bonhorst & Co.
L. & J. D. Wick.
Williams & Dilworth.
Wm. Wilson, jr.
Geo. A. Berry.
Black & McKee.
O. Blackburn.
Vankirk & Co.
English, Gallagher & Co.
P. C. Martin.
Rankin & Coltart.
Thomas W. Scaife.
H. Lambert.
Tassey & Best.
R. D. Miller & Co.
Wm. P. Young.

Druggists and Chemists.

Ogden & Co.
E. Fenderich.
J. Kidd & Co.
J. Schoonmaker & Co.
R. E. Sellers.
H. H. McCullough.

Dry Goods Jobbers.

Arbuthnot & Stewart.
Wm. Bell & Sons.
Semple & Barker.
Jones, Murphy & Co.
Wm. McClintock, (Carpet.)

Hardware Merchants.

James M. Cooper.
A. Henderson & Co.
Clark & Cameron.
Nelsons & Morgan, Shovel Manufacturers.

Queensware Houses.

H. Higby.
James Park, jr. & Co.
Bennett & Bros.

Book and Periodical Stores.

C. H. Kay.
Johnson & Stockton.
J. W. Cook.
Luke Loomis.

Paper Warehouses.

Holdship & Browne.
J. Howard & Co.

Iron and Nail Warehouses.

Spang & Co.
James Anderson.
Bailey, Brown & Co.
Bissells & Semple.
Freeman & Co., (at Church & Carothers.)
Edward Hughes, (Brownsville works.)
Lorenz, Sterling & Co.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.
G. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Woods, Edwards & McKnight.
J. A. Stockton & Co., (Franklin works, Pa.)

Foundry Warehouses.

J. Anderson & Son.
W. T. M'Clurg.
Robinson & Miris.

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Manufacturers.

Howard & Rogers.
Kane & Keller.
J. T. Kincaid.
John M'Williams.
Wm. Scaife.
Sheriff & Shirk.

Glass Warehouses.

Bakewell & Pears.
Curling, Robertson & Co.
M. & R. H. Sweeny & Co. (Wheeling.)
S. M'Kee & Co.
C. Ihmsen.

Boot and Shoe Stores.

G. Albree & Co.
M'Curdy & Loomis.
J. Bates.
W. M'Cowan.
B. Perry.

Tobacconists.

E. Day.
G. Wilson.

Livery Stables.

Two—R. & R. H. Patterson.
H. Fenelon.
Merchants' Hotel and several others.

Cabinet & Chair Makers.

Jas. Woodwell.
A Bulford.
Davitt & Aspers.
J K Hartley.
M Kane.
Lemon & Powers.
Lowrie & Barbin.
W Milliken.
J McFarland.
A McCurdy.
N. Young.
G Singer.

Merchant Tailors & Clothiers.

D Brucklocher.
Cooley & Laird.
J Green.
William Leonard.
J. Shipley.
S. Schoyer.
S. Stoner.

Auctioneers.

P McKenna.
Lynd & Bickley.

Wire Workers.

R. Townsend & Co.
J. Wickersham.

Upholsters.

Wm. Noble.
E. Edmundson.

And a large number of other minor establishments and other branches of business.

Incendiaries are Abroad!

Yesterday afternoon, an attempt was made to fire WILMARTH & REYNOLD's Board Yard, on Irwin street. The double-dyed villian had placed a bundle of matches, ignited in a heap of shavings, and thrust the whole into a board pile. It had begun to blaze when it was providentially discovered. Let the police of the city be on the watch. These devils in the shape of men among us would destroy the whole city if they could.

☞Laborers, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c., will be in immense demand in a short time. Preparations for rebuilding are already making, in some instances.

THE ACTION OF COUNCILS.

The prompt attention of councils in taking all the immediate measures in their power to alleviate our unhappy situation will commend itself to the attention of our citizens. Mr. DARRAGH is to go to Harrisburgh, to procure such Legislative action as can be obtained. It seems to us, that among other things, the Legislature cannot do better for us than to pass the Bill giving the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad. This would tend, if the Bill is accepted, to encourage our men of wealth, who are yet unprostrated, to build up the city again, and would bring capitalists to settle among us. Is this too much to ask of our Legislature?

The Individual Losses.

The losses of some individuals and houses are enormous, ranging from $5,000 up to $200,000. Thus, one firm of wholesale grocers, the heaviest holders of Sugar, Molasses, &c., in the city, and also owners of the building in which they did business, cannot have lost less than from $80 to $100,000. There is the Monongahela House also, which cost $200,000, including the furniture. In many instances Merchants not only lost stocks worth $20,000, but also their dwelling houses and every dollar's worth of furniture and clothes they possessed. Said one, I have lost $30,000 and have now but one dollar in the world.

The Exchange Offices,

Messrs. SIBBETT & JONES lost comparatively little. Mr. ALLEN KRAMER's Safe preserved his books, papers and money. Mr. WM. A. HILL, we understand, had all his valuables in the vault of the Exchange Bank.

The Insurance Offices

We believe, are totally ruined. We learn from a reliable source that the Fireman's Insurance Office has lost $249,000, and will pay about 40 cents on the dollar. The Fire and Navigation Company have lost $200,000, and will pay the whole amount. The Penn Office we have heard nothing of, but believe it is ruined, and will pay only a small per centage on the dollar. The Mutual Office, we understand, will pay all its risks.—Losses $65,000.

☞Messrs. FORSYTH & Co. although in great danger, are among those who were saved, and continue business at their old stand.

☞We regret to learn that SAMUEL KINGSTON, Esq. has been missing since the fire was raging on Thursday afternoon. He was last seen going into his burning office! It is feared he is lost.

☞Great solicitude was felt for some time to know whether the vaults of the Bank of Pitts'g had stood the brunt. Yesterday forenoon they were opened and found unharmed. All the books, papers, specie, &c., were moved into the old U. S. Bank, where the Bank now does business.

☞Great numbers of people came to the city yesterday to see the burnt district. From Beaver, Elizabeth, and many other places equally as distant; while from the country around there were crowds. They saw a sight they will never forget.

☞ We admire the feeling of a Country Merchant who came to the city yesterday to buy a bill of goods. He found the House of which he had formerly bought burnt out; but meeting the gentleman, told him to go ahead and he would not only buy for the future of him, but also throw as much in his way as he could.

☞With two or three exceptions, every merchant belonging to the Third Presbyterian church was burnt out.

☞The demand for houses, stores and offices is immense. Every vacant room is taken up and even the cellars are in many instances rented.

☞Messrs. Sibbet & Jones lost nothing of any importance. The safe which was burned with its contents, as mentioned by us on Saturday, contained no books or papers of value. The specie in it was left there on purpose to prove it.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, held yesterday forenoon the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, A very large portion, comprising probably more than a third of the population and two thirds of the wealth of the city of Pittsburgh, is smouldering in ruins, by a dispensation of Providence, unprecedented in the United States, and the extent and universality of the confusion and disaster are at this moment beyond all computation—burying the fortunes and hopes of thousands upon thousands in a ruin that beggars estimate or description, and sets at naught all hope of private or local relief, and appeals irresistibly to the liberality of a paternal Legislature, and a benevolent country.

Resolved, That the Hon. C. Darragh be authorized to proceed at once to the seat of Government, and press upon the authorities there the claims and necessity for such liberal provisions of law as will mitigate the enormous loss and sufferings of a prostrate community, and for this purpose to forego for a few days the contemplated adjournment of the Legislature, until some adequate and appropriate measure of relief can be agreed upon.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to use the Common Council Chamber as the Mayor's Office.

Resolved, That it be requested and enjoined upon all our citizens who may own waste warehouses or other buildings, also the churches, to throw them open for temporarily sheltering those of our fellow citizens made houseless by the recent calamity—and that the citizens of our sister city, Allegheny, and of Birmingham, make the same arrangements, and communicate to the Mayor of Pittsburgh where such buildings are located.

The Mayor was authorized and directed to employ a sufficient police, under the direction of competent persons, to throw down the walls that are now standing and which endanger the lives of the citizens, and to protect the exposed property of the same.

MEETING OF THE COUNCILS IN ALLEGHENY, APRIL 11th, 1845.

Resolved, That the Councils of Allegheny most cordially offer their condolence to the citizens of our parent city upon the recent unparalelled calamity with which they have been visited.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five Citizens be appointed to concert such measures, on the part of the inhabitants of the City of Allegheny, as may be best calculated to afford such relief to the sufferers, and afflicted, of the City of Pittsburgh, as may be in their power. Messrs. C. Avery, John Irwin, Wm. Robinson, Jr., John Morrison, and S. Myers were appointed.

Resolved, That Mess. Casset, Graves, Painter Warner, Smith and Walker, be a Committee to confer with the Councils of Pittsburgh, in view of the wide spread misfortune, with which their city has been visited.

A Steamboat Wrecked and Lives Lost.—We learn from a N. Y. Tribune "extra," that on Monday evening, the steamboat Swallow, from Albany to New York, was totally wrecked, opposite Athens. Several lives were lost, but no further particulars had reached the city.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 7, 1845

DEAR SIR:—In the House, this morning, the committee on Corporations reported the bills incorporating the Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek and the Saw-Mill Run Railroad companies, as committed.

The School bill coming up in order, Mr. Burrell moved to postpone for the present, which was lost, 39 to 47; the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amer, Armstrong Bayard, Bishop, Brady, Brewster (Hunt'don) Connor, Cooper, Dickey, Dotts, Hall, Hallowell, Hazlehurst, Hill, Hoffman (Berks,) James, Larkin, M'Bride, M'Farland, M'Kinley, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Parke, Paxson, Salter, Smith (Berks,) Steuart, Struthers, Taggart, Tice, Trego, Walton, Worman—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Banning, Bigham, Bright, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cochran, Cummings, Cunningham, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Harper, Herr, Hilands, Jacoby, Keller, Knox, Magehan, Meloy, Merrifield, Metzger, M'Caslin, Morgan, Morley, Muse, M'Bride, O'Bryan, Painter, Porter, Power, Rider, Sankey, Sheets, Smith (Clearfield.) Stetler, Vliet, Wilson, Zimmerman, Patterson *Speaker*—43.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the House bill providing for the pay of the Troops engaged in quelling the Philadelphia Riots.

The bill, as it passed Senate provides the following rates of pay to the officers and troops:

To the Major General, $200; to each Division Inspector, 40; Brigadier General, 88; Major General's Aid, 40; Colonel, 50; Lieutenant Colonel, 40; Division Quarter-master, 40; Brigade Major, 40; Major 40; Adjutant of a Regiment or a Batallion, 40; Quarter-master of a Regiment, 40; Surgeon, 40; Assistant Surgeon, 30; Captain of a Company 30; Lieutenant of a Company, 30; Second Lieutenant 25 and Non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, 13$.

The House amended the Senate amendments by increasing the pay of a Captain to $40 and paying non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates $2 per day during the period they were in actual service.

The bill further provides for the payment of all reasonable expenses for horse hire and forage, the pay for horses not to exceed $1 50 per day, and requires the Major General to make, under oath, a statement of the names, number and rank of the troops called out by the Governor, as well as the number of horses, and the actual time they were in service, together with a statement of the expenses of transporting the troops to and from the scene of riot. The Auditor General is to audit and settle the accounts.

The discussion upon the New York and Erie Railroad bill, which has occupied the attention of the House of Representatives during a portion of to-day, has been of a very interesting character, and much information—many important facts—has been elicited, which cannot be given in a brief letter. The bill gives to the New York and Erie Railroad the right to pass through a portion of the county of Pike, in this State, which borders upon Sullivan county, New York, through which the route of the railroad is now laid out. It is contended by those who ask the passage of this bill, that the county of Sullivan is rocky and mountainous—at least in that district through which the road must pass—and that much labor and an expense of $5,000,000 can be saved by crossing the upper waters of the Delaware into Pike county, as well as shortening the route very considerably.

The opponents of the bill contend that the passage of this bill will have a tendency to divert freight from the Pennsylvania works, will injure the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and generally divert trade from the city of Philadelphia in favor of New York.

In furtherance of this opposition, Mr. Burnside last week offered an amendment, providing that, before the New York and Erie Railroad Company should progress with their work, they shall procure from the Legislature of New York a law allowing the North Branch Canal Company, or any other Company, or the State of Pensylvania, the right to connect that improvement with the Chemung and Chenango Canals, or both or either.

To this Mr. Cooper offers a substitute requiring provision to be made by the New York Legislature for the connections asked for, as well as connections with the Ithaca and Athens Railroad at Elmira, and with the Blossburgh and Corning Railroad at Corning, before said New York and Erie Railroad shall enter upon said work *for transporting purposes*, and until each and all of said proposed connections shall have been authorized by the Legislature of New York.

Such was the position of the bill when it came before the House to-day. After a modification allowing the company to transport coal for their own consumption free of duty, Mr. Cooper's amendments and the proviso were adopted, and a new section added authorizing a repeal of the charter under certain circumstances. The House passed the bill on second reading, but refused to suspend the rules for its final passage.

The Revenue bill coming up, Mr. Kunkle addressed the House in favor of imposing a tax upon public stocks of the Commonwealth, and was replied to by Messrs. Trego and Herr. The Revenue bill continued under consideration during the afternoon. The State stock tax section passed, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amer, Armstrong, Banning, Bishop, Boyer, Brewster (Huntingdon,) Brewster (Phila. co.) Bright, Brown, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cochran, Cross, Cummings, Dickey, Dotts, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hill, Hoffman (Berks.) Hollinshead, Jacoby, Keller, Kunkel, Meloy, Merrifield, Metzger, Morgan, Morley, Muse, M'Bride, M'Caslin, M'Kinley, M'Murtrie, O'Brien, Painter, Parke, Paxson, Porter, Power, Price, Rider, Salter, Samuels, Sheets, Shuman, Smith (Clearfield,) Smyth, (Clinton,) Smith (Lancaster,) Steuart, Struthers, Taggart, Tice, Vliet Wilson, Zimmerman, Patterson *Speaker*—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bayard, Brady, Connor, Cooper, Cunningham, Dunlap, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Kennedy, Knox, Larkin, Magehan, Nicholson, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Smith (Berks,) Snively, Stetler, Trego, —24.

In Senate, the Appropriation bill has been the object of their attention to-day; the State Librarian's salary was placed at the original amount $750, with a proviso that hereafter it shall be but $500 per annum; School Appropriation of $200 000 stands, and an amendment offered by M Quay was adopted, providing for a vote of the people on the propriety of suspending the School appropriation from the State Treasury for five years, was adopted, 17 to 13.

The Governor has nominated Judge Jones as President of the Phil. Dist. Ct. vice Judge Petitt, resigned, but has not filled the vacancy thus occasioned and doubtless will not till the nomination is acted upon.

There is some talk of extending the session beyond the 16th., which must be done, unless the House concurs in the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill *en masse*—if they are banded about any we cannot adjourn on that day. The Railroad bill has a fair chance, although the late period of the session at which it will be brought up, is against it.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Randle, late of Pine Township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jas. Randle, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

m11-w6t* WM. RODGERS, Administrator.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE Petition of Joseph Allshouse, of Wilkins Township in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOSEPH ALLSHOUSE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Wilkins Township do certify, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Johnston, A. Horbach,
Michael Portser, John Speer,
Fred. Roof, Aaron Jeffries,
Abraham Heasly, H. Z. Mitchell,
Robert Elder, Geo. Curry,
A. Horbach, Jr., J. S. Lacock,
ap8 w3t* James Irwin.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time: and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.

nov 18-d3t&wtf

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the thum to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PINE tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co., jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles:

Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards.
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Giupare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,

With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.

oct 3-wtf

RED CURRANT JELLY—A few dozen just rec'd by ap5 A. G. REINHART.

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

REMOVAL.

J. D. WILLIAMS, wholesale and retail Family Grocer, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, has removed to North East corner of Wood and 5th streets, Pittsburgh.

His stock comprises the following, which are regularly supplied from the Eastern Cities, under the most favorable circumstances, and will be sold for CASH or exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE, at VERY LOW RATES.

Fine and extra Fine, Green and Black Teas;
Rio, Laguyara, Old Gov. Java, and Mocha Coffee;
Lump, Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized and N. O. Sugar;
New Orleans, Sugar H. Molasses, and Boston Syrup;
Ground Spices of every variety;
Figs, Bunch and Sultana Raisins, Prunes, & Currants;
Citron, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs;
Pea Nuts, Filberts, Pecans and Almonds;
Rice and Rice Flour, Hulled and Pearl Barley;
Vermicelli, Maccaroni, and English split Peas;
Olive Oil, Pepper Sauce and Lemon Syrup;
Rosin, Variegated, Palm and Castile Soap;
Dipped, Mould, Lard, Solar and Sperm Candles;
Scotch and Balt Herrings, Shad, Mackerel & Salmon;
Tobacco, Segars, Glass Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c.

Orders from the Country carefully packed, and forwarded with despatch. ap5

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE:

The Great Worm Medicine of the day.

NO medicine has ever been offered to the public with stronger claims upon their confidence, than Sellers' Vermifuge. The following new certificates are from persons well known in the city and country.—Read them:—

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir—Having used your very justly celebrated Vermifuge, with two of my children, with the happiest result, I do most cheerfully recommend its use as a very effective worm medicine.

Yours respectfully, REUBEN MILLER, JR.

Lower St Clair township, Allegheny Co. Pa. March 20th, 1845.

I hereby certify that, after having used the different Vermifuges and worm preparations made and sold in this city, without any effect, I was induced by a neighbor who had used Sellers' Vermifuge with the finest effect, to buy a bottle. I did so, and two teaspoonsful given to a child of mine 3 years old, brought away more than 40 large worms, and it now enjoys better health than I have ever known it. My neighbor's child passed more than 60 worms. I believe Sellers' Vermifuge superior to any now in use.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

This is to certify that I gave two or three teaspoonsful of Sellers' Vermifuge to a child of mine aged 10 months, and that it passed the same day 12 worms. I also gave Sellers' Vermifuge to another child of mine, and it discharged about 60 large worms. My neighbors have also used Sellers' Vermifuge with the happiest effect.

PETER DEVLIN, Baldwin Township, Allegheny County.

☞This popular Worm Medicine is prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No 20 Wood st.

Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. apl

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 Improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store; Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24-w6m WM. WOOD.

Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, and NYMPH SOAP.

COMPOSED of an Eastern Botanical Discovery of surprising efficacy for rendering the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate roseate hue to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliest a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauel's Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magic power. Composed of the most part of Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distiuguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action on the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn, and other unsightly cutaneous visitations so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness which its continued use will happily protect, with every appearance of youthful charm to the most advanced periods of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat left in crowded assemblies

To gentlemen afflicted with a tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of the Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by common soap or cream, or the climate, which like that of the United States where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and where exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, has proved an invaluable preservative of the skin, and its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the household treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel, No 46 South Third street, Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., wholesale and retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the west, corner of 6th and Wood streets. mar20

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

WM. TATE, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pensylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—wlyT Agent for the Patentee.

JAMES WARDROP & CO.,

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Manchester,

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Vines, Climbing Roses, &c., & A few Plants of the new YELLOW ROSES, viz:—CLOTH OF GOLD, SOLFATARE and OPHIRE.

1,000 NEW JERSEY PEACH TREES, a 25, best sorts, in excellent order for planting. All orders left with Bakewell, Pears & Co., or at their stand in the Diamond Market, or otherwise, will be executed with fidelity and despatch. ap4 d&w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEW CASTLE, MERCER COUNTY, PA.

WILL be sold on the 20th of April, 1845, 160 Acres, more or less, of a fine tract of Land, 1½ miles north of New Castle, on the Mercer road. The said tract of land has about 40 acres of cleared land—the balance is timber land. It adjoins land north by Mrs. Falls; west by Falls and Mitchell; south by formerly J. B Pearson; east by Mr. Hawthorn. Those wishing to see the land can do so by calling on Joseph Pile, Jr., living near the farm, who will give all necessary information concerning the terms, &c., or to

S. S. RICHARDSON, Baltimore.

N. B. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., at New Castle. Title indisputable.

[mar28-w3t—New Castle Gaz. $1]

THE FARMER'S DEPOSIT BANK

Will pay interest on deposites from this date.

DEPOSITS can be made on any day and for any length of time. The rate of interest paid will be according to the time for which the money shall be deposited.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without previous notice, by the depositor losing the interest that shall have accrued.

Deposits subject to check will not draw interest. Banking hours from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. mar21-w3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Jonathan Waycoff, late of Elizabeth township, to make payment to the undersigned without delay. And those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated.

ISAAC WAYCOFF, Acting Executor.
m7-w6t Elizabeth, Pa.

I. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

KETCHUPS—A fresh supply of Walnut, Mushroom and Tomatto Catsups, just rec'd by
ap5 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 10 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 15, 1845.

Business in the City—to our Friends Abroad

We observe no cessation of business out of the burnt district; on the contrary there is an increase, such, however, as might be expected. On the wharf yesterday a great deal was done in the way of receiving and forwarding merchandize, produce, &c. We beg leave to assure our friends east, west, north and south, that no interruption whatever will take place in forwarding everything consigned by this route. All that comes to hand receives immediate despatch both by the Transporters and Commission Merchants. As for other branches of business we also assure our friends that, as a general thing, no delay is experienced in its transaction. The stock of Groceries of all descriptions is fair, and except of one or two leading articles, sufficiently large for all present demands. New orders have been despatched for supplies to fill up broken assortments, and as speedily as practicable they will be got on. Of Hardware, Dry Goods, Drugs, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. there are good stocks on hand; and of our Manufactures, as we observed in a former paper, there will be no delay in filling orders, because the Mills and Factories are all (with the three exceptions mentioned) in full operation and running full time.

We therefore cordially invite western and country merchants to come on as usual. Their presence in our market will be received with pleasure and we think they will not be disappointed in meeting with the customary facilities.

THE CALAMITY—THE RUINS.

Yesterday afternoon we occupied a moment of leisure in making another partial survey of the ruins. The magnitude and suddenness of the calamity almost overwhelms the imagination, and it is very difficult for the mind to grasp the catastrophe, in all its extent. Let the reader imagine *fifty-six acres* of ground, compactly built with 1,000 brick buildings, very many of them very large, running from street to street. Having fully realized the magnitude of the space, let him, if he can, conceive of this whole space suddenly prostrated in ruin, every thing combustible consumed, and broken pieces of walls and chimneys, all bearing evidence of having been subjected to intense heat, meeting his eye in every direction. But it is impossible, by any stretch of the imagination to take in the dreadful scene, in all its desolate grandeur. Even after gazing and gazing upon it, until the mind is wearied, it still possesses intense interest, and fills the soul with awe and astonishment.

We have rejoiced to see, in our perambulations, a great number of laborers already at work, removing the rubbish and preparing for building. While the fire is yet smouldering, and the heat in many places is very great, man is at work to restore the injury caused by the destructive element. Market street, Water street, and Wood street will doubtless speedily be rebuilt, and we here urge the importance of the suggestions of our correspondent, "F."

On the wharf there was a cheering scene of activity. Boats were loading and unloading, and large quantities of merchandize were strewed up and down—while the smoke of the smouldering goods still told of the mighty destruction.

The iron stores along Water and Wood streets present an extraordinary scene. Immense stocks were on hand, which had fallen into the cellars with brick, stone and mortar, in indiscriminate confusion. A large number of hands are employed in removing the iron, nails, &c. In many places the iron is melted into a solid mass. Nails have run together in solid ball. Iron Safes have melted, and come to pieces, and large chain cables have become conglomerated into one mass. Our readers can by this form some idea of the intense heat of the fire.

Passing up Wood st, a melancholy scene was presented of a crowd surrounding ruins, supposed to contain the remains of one of the unfortunate victims, which workmen were endeavoring to find.

Wood and Market streets have been sufficiently cleaned of rubbish to allow the passage of drays. The cross streets are impassible, except to footmen.

PRESENCE OF MIND AND ENERGY OF A LADY.—The very able government of the wife of the Sheriff saved the County Jail during the fire.—Sheriff TROVILLO was absent, conveying a prisoner to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, the Deputy was also absent on business, and when the fire got up into that neighborhood, Mrs. TROVILLO had the whole burden on her own shoulders.—At the very height of the danger she called all the prisoners who were not in the cells to the grate and by name let all the vagrants out. That done, she set them to work to carry water up to the top, and this only saved it, as the roof was on fire several times. The fellows worked like horses, and as they merited, so we presume they received a discharge.

Had the Jail caught we have no doubt some of the prisoners would have been burned, and very probably the Court House too: at all events it would have been greatly injured. $300,000 would have been a tall bill for the county at this time. For saving all this, praise is due the lady of the Sheriff.

☞Among the means of relief which have been suggested, we desire to call attention to the fact that a corporation has been recently created by our Legislature, called the Pittsburgh Trust and Saving's Company. The plan of the institution is a novel, but we think an excellent one, and present a great advantages to stockholders. The gentleman who originated the plan, and procured the passage of the bill, is confident that the stock to the amount of half a million of dollars will be promdtly taken in the eastern cities. This amount disposed of in long loans upon bond and mortgage would afford a very material relief. If capital be procured from abroad, we do not know any way in which it will be more likely to come, than by subscription to the stocks of such institutions, as will relieve the capitalist from all the trouble and expense of a personal superintendance of the investment. The experiment is at least worthy of the trial.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT RELATING TO THE WIND DURING THE FIRE.

We have repeatedly adverted to the force and direction of the wind during the late conflagration. Our friend WM LARIMER, jr., has left with us a cancelled check (of which a copy is appended below) found on the farm of Dr. JOHN J. MARCHAND, near Jacksonville, Westmoreland County. This paper is scorched and singed at one end and side, and was carried this great distance—*twenty two miles from the City!* by the wind, after being raised to a great height by the intensely heated upward current of air. Our friends at a distance may realize the great force of the wind on Thursday, from this fact.

"Pittsburgh, July 23, 1844. Merchants and Manufacturers Bank—Pay to self, or bearer, One Thousand Dollars. JOHN C. RISHER."
$1,000.

☞ The Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE lost his large and very valuable Library, together with nearly all his household furniture, clothes, &c.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Agreeable to notice given by the Rev. Mr. Preston, in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday morning, a number of Ladies of the congregation, and others in the neighbourhood, assembled at the residence of Major Wade to devise means for the relief of the needy sufferers by the late fire.

The meeting organized a neighbourhood association to aid the general purpose of administering relief. Committees were appointed to call on all persons residing in that part of the Fourth Ward bounded by Wayne, Liberty, and St. Clair streets; to solicit donations of money, food, clothing and household effects, to be deposited in some suitable place for distribution to the sufferers.—A committee was appointed to purchase and prepare articles of clothing, for destitute women and children.

The School room in the basement of St. Andrew's Church, in Hand Street, having been tendered as a place of deposit for articles collected it was accepted, and will be used as the depository of this association. And all who may desire to contribute articles of any kind, are requested to send them to that room, where ladies of the Association will be in attendance to receive them.

Mr. Wm R. Murphy and Mr. F. H. Eaton were appointed to attend and to represent this Association, in any ward, or other meeting of committees; and also to ascertain the names of those whose necessitous condition most urgently demanded relief. And to insure the proper application of the contributions of the benevolent, distributions will be made to those only who may be named by this or some other committee.

L. J. WADE.
April 14th, 1845. *Secretary.*

FIRES.—The large coach factory of Mr. James E. Delamater, at Hudson, N. Y., was consumed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss $12,000; insurance $7,000. An engine house and a carpenter's shop belonging to Mr. John Crissey were also burnt; insured.

The recent dry weather has rendered the woods and stubble in various sections of this and the neighboring States very combustible. The fires which we noticed a few days ago as raging in the pine woods of New Jersey were arrested by a heavy fall of rain on Sunday. The damage sustained in the destruction of thousands of acres of fine timber is said to be immense.

A fire broke out in the woods near Cockeysville, Baltimore county, on Monday, which swept over several thousands acres of woodland owned by Mr. David Ryder, Miss Owings and Mr. Samuel Worthington. The loss sustained is very heavy, and rests chiefly, we learn, on Mr. Worthington.

For some four or five days past the mountains in the neighborhood of Frederick have been in a blaze; and about 6000 acres of woodland have been burned over. The fire approached within five miles of the city on Monday, but its progress in that direction was speedily arrested.

A destructive conflagration was raging in the mountains in the Northern part of Dauphin county, Pa., on Tuesday, and on the opposite side of the River in Perry County. Much valuable property had been destroyed, and the people in the neighborhood were greatly alarmed.

The Wheeling Times of Wednesday says—"We learn that the fires in the mountains in Harrison, Marion and back part of Tyler counties are far more extensive than on the verge of the river. Great damage has been done by them along the ridges."—*Balt. Amer.*

From an extra of the Milwaukie Courier, dated Sunday, April 6—12 o'clock M.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION! TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!—OVER THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNED!!

This morning at 4 o'clock, a fire broke out consuming two entire squares before its progress was arrested.

J. A. Arnold & Co., loss $7,000—insured 6,000. John Winter, loss $2,500—insured 2,000. Mabbit, grocer, loss $4,000—insured 2,400. James Kneeland, loss $1000. J. F. Rague, loss $800—no insurance. Bryan & Co loss 10,000—insured 4,000. S. Peroin, loss $600. D. Upmaun, loss $3,000—insured 700. Daggitt and Richardson, loss $4,500—insured 1,500. John White, loss $1,500—no insurance. Thomas Fitzgerald, loss 700 dollars.

The Tremont House, owned by the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Michigan, and occupied by Messrs. Holman and Janes. Messrs. Holman and Janes loss, $4,000—no insurance. The buildings were worth 3,000. Wheeler, loss 3,000—insured 1,000. Cook, loss 1,500. Exchange, (not occupied) loss 3,500—insured for 1,500. Shoyer, lsss $100. Johnson, loss 1,000. J. Y. Sanger & Co. loss 1,500, insured in Chicago. Cramer & Co. loss $6,000, fully insured. Payne & Van Alstyne, loss $1,500. Pilcher, loss $250. Cottage Inn, insured 1,500 on the furniture; loss considerably more than this; building insured for 3,000. H. Roland, loss $50 dollars. Flaherty, loss not ascertained.

Two dwelling houses owned by Robert Legg, the industrious porter of the Milwaukie House, not insured.

The above estimate does not include a large portion of the buildings burned.

The Insurance companies who have Agencies in Milwaukie, are suffering in the following amounts:

Ætna, Hartford,	$10,000
Hartford,	5,000
Protection, Hartford,	5,000
National, New York,	3,000
Wisconsin Marine and Fire In.	4,000
Howard Company, New York,	5,000

A number of persons were seriously injured by the explosion of powder in the Variety Store, among whom, we regret to learn, were Messrs. N. A. McClure and Samuel Robinson. A German was injured by the falling of one of the fire hooks, while pulling down a building.

The weather was very calm when the fire broke out, which alone saved it from spreading to greater extent.

Albany Election

The "Natives" have managed, without a shadow of hope of electing their own man, to defeat Friend Humphrey, the excellent Whig Mayor. The vote stands:—

James K. Paige, (Loco)	3,148
Friend Humphrey, (Whig)	3,124
Jacob Lansing, (Native)	160
Stafford, (Birney)	12

Paige over Humphrey, 24. Less than all others, 148.

We ask the "American Republican" to say whether it regards the 160 Natives who voted for their own candidate as "traitors," "degraded fools," &c., &c. They *knew* Lansing could not be elected, and the only effect of supporting him would be to let in Paige, Loco. But *we* don't get in a passion about it.

Mr. Humphrey could not have been beaten, even with Nativism in the field, but for the opposition of the Firemen, who were excited against him by his course in dissolving a Fire Company, on a charge of insubordination and mal-conduct. This gave offence to many Whig Firemen, and caused a general rally of the Fire Department against him.

The Common Council is still Whig—11 to 9—the same as last year. Supervisors 4 Whigs 6 Loco.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

More Facts in relation to the Gale on Thursday.

A parcel of charcoal from a burning shingle carried by the wind 32 miles into Westmoreland county, has been left at this office. This is only one of many in the same neighborhood. We append also a letter with some other facts from New Alexandria in the same county, 35 miles from here.

"WEST ALEXANDRIA, April 12th, 1845.

"DEAR SIR:—On the evening of the burning our atmosphere was full of smoke and the sun presented an unusually red and fiery appearance such as it sometimes presents during our Indian summers. The greatest curiosity and most incredible circumstance, however, was that during the fire, pieces of burned wall paper, pieces of burned cloth and burned pine shingles fell in the field of Mr. James M'Lelland, three miles south-east of this, and pieces of shingles on several other farms, that I have heard of, which must have been carried from the conflagration."

SALES OF GROUND IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.—Some sales were made yesterday of ground—one lot in Third street, sold for $2000 cash, a pretty full price.

THE TOWN MEETING.

The following is the memorial adopted by the town meeting on Saturday, as read by THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pittsburgh, in Town Meeting assembled, respectfully represent, that in the midst of their prosperity and security, they have been overwhelmed by a catastrophe which has no parallel in the annals of this country. The scourge of fire, in its direst form, has been upon them.—The sun of Thursday, the 10th inst., which, on the morning of that day, looked down upon their streets on one unbroken scene of industry, of animation and of hope, threw its last parting rays at eve over a picture of wide spread desolation and despair. A hurricane of flame swept over their devoted Town, and so rapid—so irresistible—so overwhelming was its career, that before night-fall, before its inhabitants had leisure to collect their faculties, or realize the imminency of their peril, one third of their city, comprising a vast population and an incalculable amount of wealth, was in ruins. They are yet scarcely able to estimate the extent of the awful visitation which they have experienced.

Enough, however, is known, to enable them to state that millions of property have perished in the conflagration. The homes of a thousand families have been desolated, and the inhabitants, in nearly every instance, stripped of their all, and left with scarcely a garment to cover their nakedness, and without a roof to shelter them from the winds of Heaven. The rich and the poor have alike participated in the common calamity. Hundreds, who were surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of life, on the morning of that fatal day, might have been seen, wandering at night, by the glare of the dying embers of their late happy habitations, in search, perhaps, of their wives and children; and almost, if not altogether, without the means of purchasing even a crust of bread to supply their wants.

Nothing—not even a vestige of all that they possessed a few hours before, save life itself, has been saved, in one out of an hundred cases, from the general ruin—and even that has been in some instances lost, and in none preserved but by a precipitate flight from their burning dwellings. They were scarcely even allowed the melancholy privilege of looking back upon their tottering walls as they fled before the breath of the devouring element.

If this calamity had been a partial one, the unassisted energies of our people would perhaps have ensured an early and effectual remedy. Its effects, however, are diffused so widely beyond the visible range of the immediate disaster itself and must necessarily so deeply disturb the existing relations and resources of our whole people, that they cannot but feel a conviction of their own present comparative helplessness and inefficiency under the astounding affects of so awful and unexpected a visitation. They can do much, it is true, to alleviate private distress—little, however, to restore the sufferers or repair the ruin which is around them.

Under these circumstances, therefore, in view of the important and intimate relation which the people of Pittsburgh occupy towards the parent Commonwealth, and of the deep and vital injury which it must sustain from the desolation of one of its fairest cities, as well as of the ample power of its Legislature to interpose effectually in this great exigency for their relief, we have thought it fitting to invoke their aid in behalf of the suffering and destitute of our people. That they *can* do much is unquestionable. That they *will* do all which they can accomplish, within the range of their constitutional capacity, for such a purpose as this, we will not permit ourselves to doubt.

They may, we think, aid us both *indirectly* and *directly* by such legislation as will be entirely consistent with the present exhausted condition of the public finances. We will not, however, undertake to advise as to the specific means of relief. That we submit to their wisdom entirely to determine, and we accordingly leave the whole matter in their hands, with the full assurance that a paternal government will not be found wanting to its children in the day of their extreme and unprecedented calamity.

On motion, Resolved, That the farmers, millers, and agriculturists, of the surrounding country be requested to send to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, such donations of provisions or money as they may feel disposed to give towards the alleviation of the sufferers.

On motion, Resolved, That the above committee be enabled to appoint sub-committees to aid them, to put into execution such measures as may be adopted to carry out the object of the meeting.

The old court house was then fixed upon as a depot at which the Mayor should receive the donations of our fellow citizens from the country.

The following are the proceedings of the Committee appointed at the same Meeting:

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

SUNDAY Morning, 9 o'clock.

On motion it was Resolved, that measures should be forthwith taken to relieve the immediate and urgent wants of those who have suffered by the recent calamity, and that the Mayor appoint a committee of three citizens for each ward, to be charged with this duty whose names shall be arranged in the publication of the proceedings.

The following gentlemen compose the committee under this resolution.

First Ward—Thos. McFadden, John Caldwell, Abraham Nicholson.

Second Ward—Geo. Weyman, Col. John Ross, Chas. Barnett.

Third Ward—Hon. Wm. Porter, Martin Lytle, Gabriel Adams.

Fourth Ward—James B. Irwin, W. W. Wallace, Jas. Benney.

Fifth Ward—Jas. Blakely, Esq. Jno. Ralston, Andrew M'Ilwaine.

Resolved, That we suggest to the Mayor and Councils of Pittsburgh, the propriety of appointing a committee of one person from each square in the burned district, to ascertain the names of individuals and families who have been rendered destitute by the late fire, and to furnish when requested, to any individual or family, a certificate to that effect.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee under the resolution:

From Ferry street to Market—Saml R Johnston, Thomas Perkins, Christian Anshutz, Francis Baily.

From Market to Smithfield streets.—James Hughes, Dr S R Holmes, George Watson, Webb Closey, Jno McDonald Crossan, Saml Snowden, Jno Forsyth, Esq. Anthony Bonnafon, William Scholey.

From Smithfield to Ross—Robert Christy, Esq., James Rankin, Rev A M Bryan, John McKee, W W Dallas, W H Hart, Simeon Bulford, B S Hancock, Alex Millar, Esq. Jackson Duncan, Wm Whitaker, W H Smith, Robert Reddick, Wm Phillips, Henry Wallace, Alexander Jaynes.

Pipetown—George Whitefield, Saml Caskey, Lewis Lewis, Wm Everson, Samuel Leonard.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 10, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—The friends of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill this morning presented petitions in favor of the measure signed by 743 citizens of Western Pennsylvania.

The bill transferring the State stock in the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company to the Company, in order to enable it to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna at this place, passed finally.

Mr. Bigham moved to proceed to the consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, when the "orders of the day," were called for. As it takes a vote of two-thirds to suspend the orders of the day, no motion was made for the purpose, and the House proceeded to vote upon taking up various bills in their order, refusing to take up no less than thirteen; when, by a vote of 43 to 40, the bill abolishing the payment of the Legislative postage was taken up and lost, 19 to 67. After voting down several other bills, the House decided, 41 to 36 to proceed to the consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, when at one o'clock, the House adjourned.

In the afternoon the bill was immediately taken up in Committee, when Mr. Burnside was about commencing a speech, (having a bundle of amendments on his desk to propose,) the only mode of escape from an interminable discussion, there being no previous question in committee of the Whole, Mr. Kunkle moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, and the bill brought up on second reading by the refusal of "leave to sit again." Mr. Cooper moved to postpone for the present in order to take up the Girard Bank bill, which, (after an attempt to defeat the bill, by postponing until Monday,) was agreed to, 40 to 38.

The Girard Bank bill was taken up, passed committee, but was lost in the House, by one vote; a reconsideration had by vote of vote 48 to 28—and the section agreed to by a majority of two votes, and the bill occupied the time of the House till adjournment.

The Senate amendments to numerous bills were concurred in and some rejected.

The Railroad bill will be decided upon to-morrow—I trust it may pass, but it is considered very doubtful.

In Senate, the bill incorporating the Aid Society for the relief of disabled and superannuated itinerant preachers of the Pittsburgh Conference, passed finally, together with a large number of private bills. The bill erecting the new county of Lackawana was lost by a tie vote. The bill relative to the commencement of actions, passed finally—one for the more effectual prevention and punishment of kidnapping was lost by a vote of 18 to 8.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering private bills.

HARRISBURGH, April 11.

GENTLEMEN: In Senate this morning, the bill to authorize the New York and Erie Railroad Company to enter the State of Pennsylvania, occupied much time; after passing committee a motion made to proceed to the second reading was lost, 11 to 12, and the Senate proceeded to pass several private bills till the hour of adjournment.

In the House the report of the Com. of Conference on the bill for the pay of the troops was adopted; this makes a distinction in the amount paid the Philadelphia and country troops, favorable to the latter, and was strongly opposed by some of the City members. The appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate's amendments considered. After sundry amendments to the section appropriating $200,000 to public schools had been adopted, all of them were lost by the success of a motion that the House non-concur in the Senate's amendments to the section, requiring a vote on the question of totally withdrawing the School appropriation—this leaves the School appropriation as it left the House, and preserved the system from destruction.

In the afternoon, the Senate passed the bill to establish an Insane Assylum by a vote of 20 to 9, and the bill transferring certain stock to the Cumberland Valley Railroad bill to enable the Company to rebuild their bridge, by a still larger majority. This stock is not worth more than $1,300 at present, and will bring more than that amount into the State Treasury by again connecting the railroads between Chambersburgh and Philadelphia. The bill to perfect certain records to Cambria County was passed to a third reading and posponed for the present; it is amended so as to protect third persons and avoid the Governor's objections.

In the House the amendments of Senate striking out the appropriation for the payment of interest guarantied to the Pottsville & Danville Railroad, the Bald-Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation, and the Tioga Navigation Co., occupied much time. The amendment was finally nonconcurred in, and a proviso adopted that the Governor should appoint Commissioners to ascertain and report whether the conditions of the law guarantying the interest had been complied with. An amendment for the consolidation of the State Debt was adopted, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

No opportunity offered to-day to take up the Railroad bill, the Appropriation bill engrossing the whole attention of the House during the sessions of to-day. To-morrow, I trust, we will dispose of it, and decide upon that most important measure—I regret to say that the appearances are against its success.

The Senate held an evening session at half past seven, and passed a number of private bills, none of them relating to your section of the State.

I alluded to your delegation in Senate the other day—a word as to your representatives.—Mr. Bigham has proved himself a most valuable member this session, and has labored hard for the best interests of his constituents, aided by Mr Hilands, who is a popular member, and possesses no little influence. Messrs. Muse and Riddle have been always at their posts, (except during the sickness of the former, during the early part of the session;) they have attended properly to their duties and have not been affected with the too frequent complaint of "dodging a vote"—the journals will bear me out in this.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 16, 1845.

TO OUR COTEMPORARIES.

We will take it as a favor if our cotemporaries in the country and west will notice the state of business here, generally, with the the active preparations making to accommodate customers as usual.

☞Likewise the very great demand for laborers, and all sorts of house-building mechanics.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—We have been astonished to hear that the paper of the Bank of Pittsburgh is selling, at a distance from the city, at a discount of 25 per cent. We should be amused at the greenness of those who suffer this shave, could we take pleasure in the infatuation of our fellow men. We suppose the alarm originated from the fact that the Bank building was burned. No other loss was sustained by the Bank, and it is abundantly able to redeem every dollar of her paper three times over. No sounder institution exists in the country.

RELIEF COMING.

It is with no small emotion we see and hear of the generosity of our fellow citizens in other cities. They have come forward at the moment and freely tendered generous gifts of money, provisions, clothing, &c., &c, for the relief of the suffering Our good neighbors of Wheeling have led off by sending 100 bbls of flour and 3000 lbs of bacon. Mr. EPHRAIM JONES gives 10 bbls of flour. Mr. O. C. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, the moment he heard the news writes to draw on him for $100. $125 or $130 have been received from Washington, Pa. We hear of numerous other gifts from individuals, but do not know enough of the particulars to mention them at present.

Our friends R. D. MILLER & Co., have sustained no loss and will go on as usual.

There are times and seasons, in the lives of men, when circumstances transpire which change the whole current of their thoughts, a deep abiding change is wrought, so great we wonder at its power. Habit, even, almost omnipotent as it is, yields without a struggle when the summons to surrender is so instantaneously thundered at the portals of the mind; and the whole Being in whom the transformation is performed, lives and moves as an antitype of the effect of the Irresistable.

There are periods in the histories of Communities no less impressive. A Plague, a Pestilence, awfully transmutes their whole complexion.—While all is health and gladness—while lightness of heart and gaiety of mind pervades their members, and sorrow is known here and there, as in ancient times Lepers were but few, and marked—while the present is full of conscious happiness, and the future regarded only as the repository of novel pleasures which Time, as a highbred caterer, is spicing for uncloyed palates—there is no fear that hath torment. But let it be rumored a Plague is near, and what a change! It comes yet nearer, and Pleasure droops her head—it enters, and Joy takes to itself wings. One is seized, and former delights vanish away as phantoms into the air. Now Fear asserts her claim, and it is yielded—the Pestilence, guant and remorseless, ushered in by such a harbinger, takes possession. Terror appears—another—another—yet another is gone: horror broods o'er and flaps its black wings in the eyes of every man and every woman. The multitude so lately full of life, and so redolent with the best flower of our nature—Sociality—have become enemies to each other. Distance is all that is asked. To avoid one's own kindred is esteemed a blessing. Anything and everything is prayed for, but the presence of their kind. But at all this, Plague laughs and sneers, and stalking on, lays his death-hand upon this one and that, with an appetite inflamed by each successive victim. The streets are deserted: silence covers all; or if some wretch, impelled by instinctive love of existence, be it never so wretched, slinks along, he cowers even to his own shadow and feels his hair stand at the echo of his own footsteps.

Such is but a faint picture, limned from actual experience. Here there is silence—there is dread—there is horror—there is a petrifaction of soul. Far, immeasurably different are others, not less plain, palpable, dread changes in communities. Light, life, bustle, noise, confusion, commotion, trampling, crowding, rushing, sighing, praying, calling, shouting, weariness, pain, sickness, dying; all combine to elaborate and perfect some calamities!—And such was the programme of the late terrific tragedy enacted in this our city. No Pestilence gave warning of its approach, nor Plague gave time to flee its presence! It came as a thunderbolt from heaven on a cloudless day, and what it struck was riven and shattered and annihilated, as could only be done by the Resistless.

On Thursday, at Meridian of April 10th, in the year of our Lord 1845, thousands in this city were engaged at their noon-day meal, or were about to partake of it, when a cry was borne upon the wind of—Fire! And the cry was caught up and carried from mouth to mouth of—Fire! Fire! And still it extended and a thousand ears heard the cry of Fire!—Fire!—Fire!!! But many thought 'tis only a false alarm—an occurrence of every-day experience; or if it be real, the city and our dwellings are safe in the hands of oft-tried guardians, and so they rested in peace. A moment expired and the Tocsin sounded—the long, deep, bay-tones of the great Bell sunk into their ears. The monitor, whose voice is never heard but when danger is full upon the city, raised its warning, and startled hundreds rushed into the streets, to see where the threatening impended. The Blood-red element was in full tide of conquest. The noble Firemen, long inured to battle this chosen foe, and drown it with exultation, had grappled with it, and strove their mightiest to conquer as was their wont. The voracious fire, however, had an ally in the wind, far stronger and fiercer than the arm of man, and backed thus, it grew and thrust out its forked tongue and strode over the thoroughfares, defiant of all control. Now it seized this building and then that, till grown ungovernable, it reached out to envelope a Tabernacle of the Living God. Here a barrier was thrown up and it was answered, "hitherto shalt thou come and no further."

Many a heart beat high—many a prayer went up for the salvation of the Temple, and scores of stout arms laid on their strength to save their worshipping place. And it was saved! Joy thrilled many a heart which was well nigh paralysed, when contemplating the probable effect of its sacrifice, Still, all this time the thousands remained unmoved. *Their* homes and stores were safe: why should *they* fear! Checked here, the flame, fed by the wind, now took another course, and with every step gathered strength—with strength grew fiercer and sped on in mockery of every effort to beat it down. It was now that fear was born in many a heart, and as the element gained speed with every stride, fear grew into terror and terror ripened into horror! Streets were now no obstacle—it leaped over every space and wherever it lit, houses, blocks and squares, crumbled into dust. The heavens were darkened with clouds which went up from the consuming city. Lurid flashes of fire glared high up and sank again, and rose and sank, like a tempest-tost ocean. And huge waves rolled on and on, burying in their swelling tide the homes and hopes, the property and fortunes of the orphan, the widow, the wife and husband, the mechanic and the princely merchant, in one common grave. Heavens! how it aped death in its levelling course—none were spared; mercy was a thing unknown. Now the multitude ran into their houses, stores and shops to save what they held most dear. The mother seized her child; the husband his wife; the miser his gold. Far in advance of its devouring course, merchandize of the value of thousands upon thousands was rolled into the streets: vehicles of every description were hurrying away, laden with the precious burden. Men shouted and worked with superhuman energy and giant strength. Efforts, never till then put forth, were made to snatch some morsel from inevitable destruction. And, still the huge sea of molten fire rolled up its crests and roared with the voice of a volcano, and swept on engulphing every thing that would yield. No longer it stepped from house to house—it flew! as though the wind gloried in bearing it upon its wings. The husband had barely time to rush from his dwelling with a sick wife in his arms—the mother to snatch her infant from its cradle, and folding it to her bosom flee her home—the very beasts ran terror stricken, some into the flames. Men got upon their knees in the streets, and striking their breasts in despair, called upon their Maker for help, and besought those around them to cry to God to stay the flood of fire! The walls rocked and fell with the noise of thunder: the air was stifling hot, and parched the very breath: men and women caught in their houses and cut off from all earthly aid, perished with none but the eye of God upon them, and the flames licked up their very bones, so that not a vestige was left to mark the spot where they gave up their souls to their Creator!

Thank God! this stupendous scene had an end. Starved out, the fire died away; but twilight fell upon the earth and the Queen of night shone upon thousands bereft of all their earthly wealth, shelterless and exposed to the chilling winds of heaven! Where and how they rested that dreadful night we know not, but a blessed Providence sent, and is sending relief. May this this fearful and terrible calamity so benefit us as to engrave upon every soul the truth that in God alone there is safety and comfort!

☞We are very greatly surprised to hear that a remark made in our paper on Saturday morning last, to the effect that nearly all the Merchants belonging to the Third Presbyterian Church had been burnt out, has been twisted into a reflection by us on them. We protest against such an unjust imputation. Such a thought never occurred to us. The conduct of the members of that denomination, and of various other denominations, in uniting to save the Church, we then believed was both proper and wise, and we believe so still.—We were highly gratified, and felt greatly relieved when we knew for certain that the Church *was* saved. We have expressed and iterated the opinion that it saved a large portion of the city, and we again assert the same. The remark made by us came from one of the members, but it affords us pleasure to correct it by stating that the number uninjured by fire is much larger than was supposed—ten or twelve have been enumerated to us as saved. We sympathize with that congregation, and hope soon to see its membership as wealthy and prosperous as ever.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Our neighboring sister is not idle in this time of calamity. By a kind of tacit understanding, the work of benevolence has been given up to the Ladies on this occasion, and Committees of them have waited upon the citizens, and procured large donations of clothing, bedding, furniture, groceries, money, &c, which they are distributing to the necessitous and unfortunate. Great numbers have already been relieved. They have their depot on Federal street, nearly opposite Blackstock's Factory, in the dwelling house of Prof. STONE, who has kindly given up his commodious parlour's to this purpose. We called in there yesterday, and were gratified to see so large a collection of necessary articles, for the destitute, some of whom were then present, receiving their supplies. Heaven bless the Ladies, they are always first in works of benevolence, and never last when true moral heroism is required.

A correspondent informs us that he is preparing a composition which, at a moderate cost, will render an ordinary shingle roof, proof against all danger of ignition from sparks, or any fire that can be borne by the wind. Nothing it is believed, short of immediate contact with a powerful flame will affect it.

☞How our heart warmed towards Wheeling when we read the communication from Mr. WHEAT, announcing the ready benevolence of her citizens. One half of the pain of the calamity is removed, by the pleasure of witnessing such acts of kindness and humanity on the part of our countrymen. The people of Wheeling may rest assured, that their kindness to us in this time of trial will not be forgotten.

It is with unalloyed satisfaction we have the privilege of reading such an act of immediate spontaneous benevolence as is exhibited by the following letter. No sooner had the intelligence of the calamity reached the good man's head, than his heart prompted to charity for the relief of the suffering. He has his reward.

BALTIMORE, Saturday,
9 o'clock, P. M., 12th April, 1845.

Messrs. HAMPTON, SMITH & Co,

GENTLEMEN:—We have just heard of the late awful calamity with which your city has been visited, and not knowing what action, if any of a public character will be taken in reference to it here, I hereby authorize you to draw on me at sight for *One Hundred Dollars*, which sum I wish appropriated to the relief of the *poor* and *destitute* among you, who have been sufferers by the late fire. As I cannot obtain a check be for Monday, I trust this mode of contribution will be found convenient, and prove acceptable.

In the hope that the extent of your calamity may prove less than is now apprehended, I am with feelings of truest sympathy,

Yonr friend and very ob't servant,
O. C. TIFFANY.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 12, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—In the House, this morning, the consideration of the Senate amendments of the Appropriation bill was concluded. An hour or more was consumed in the consideration of the numerous amendments of Senate to House bills of a private nature.

The bill to allow arks and boats descending the Youghiogheny to pass the works on the Monongahela free of toll, passed final reading.

In the afternoon, the House took up the Girard Bank bill, which was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading by about ten majority.

Mr. Bigham moved that the House proceed to the second reading of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, which was agreed to, 46 to 36.—The first section having been read, Mr. Bigham proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill, in an eloquent speech of an hour, in which numerous arguments in its favor were strongly presented to the view of the House; (I shall send you a sketch of his remarks in a day or two;) Mr. Hill, of Montgomery, replied in his peculiarly eloquent style, and Mr. Bayard obtained the floor as the House adjourned. I send you the yeas and nays on taking up the bill, as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Amer, Baldwin, Bigham, Brady, Bright, Brown, Brush, Burrell, Campbell, Cochran, Cooper, Cross, Cummings, Dunlap, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Harper, Hazlehurst, Hilands, Jacoby, Kennedy, Larkin, Magehan, Merrifield, Muse, M'Bride, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Painter, Parke, Porter, Power, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, Smith, (Lancaster,) Struthers, Vliet, Wilson, Zimmerman, Patterson, *Speaker*.—46.

NAYS.—Armstrong, Bailey, Bishop Boyer, Burns, Burnside, Hall, Hallowell, Heck, Herr, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Philada. co.,) James, Keller, Knox, Kunkel, Meloy, Metzger, Morgan, Morley, M'Kinley, O'Bryan, Price, Ridet, Salter, Samuels, Sheets, Smith, (Clearfield,) Smyth, (Clinton.) Stetler, Steuart, Tice, Trego, Hollinshead, Worman—36.

Messrs. Banning, Barber, Bayard, Brewster, (Phila. co.) Connor, Cunningham, Dickey, Dotts, M'Caslin, Paxson, Smith, (Berks,) Snively, Taggart, Walton—14 did not vote—at least eight of whom will oppose the bill, so that you will readily agree that the utmost exertion will be required to secure its passage.

We had another veto to-day—the Senate bill to incorporate the North Branch Railroad & Coal Company, to make a rail road from Towanda to the adjoining coal-beds, with authority to extend it to the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad, with a capital of $25,000 and power to increase it to half a million. The Governor's veto message is rather lengthy—his objections apply equally to all such corporations, to which he evinces much hostility.

We had a report here this morning which has created much anxiety amongst such of your citizens as are here—that a large portion of the city, including the Third Presbyterian Church and New Post Office had been destroyed by fire; this is certainly exaggerated, but from the directness of the news that is the utmost we can hope.

The case of Polly Bodine remains as yet undecided. The jury went out on Thursday at half-past 2 P. M., and have as yet been unable to agree upon a verdict. They came in yesterday several times, for the purpose of asking instructions from the Court, but the replies did not seem to hasten their reaching a conclusion of the labors. One of the Jurors, Mr. Sedgebury, their last time they came in, said he had felt it his duty to make a remark, which he trusted was not improper, and this was that from the hour they first went out, one of the body had said he could not find anything to warrant him in the conviction that any crime had been committed by the prisoner, and if he was kept out three weeks, he would never consent to bring her in guilty of any crime.

Judge Edmonds remarked that reflection and consideratiou might induce him to change his opinion, or the other jurors theirs, but he cautioned any one from framing his opinion from anything he had heard or read before the trial, adding that whoever did so, incurred a fearful responbility, not only as regarded the prisoner, but to his Creator also. They were then sent out again, comfortable accommodations having been provided for them during the night. From every indication, it is inferred that eleven of the jurors are in favor of finding a verdict of guilty of murder or man slaughter in the first degree, while the twelfth will not consent to declare her guilty of any crime whatever.

While in court yesterday, the prisoner seemed to suffer inense mental agony. Her countenance was more like that of a corpse than a living being, and but for the occasional contraction of the brows in her efforts to suppress all signs of emotion, no sign of animation was given. The ladies, with the exception of a few very curious ones, have abandoned the Court room to the male portion of the community.—*N. Y. Courier of Saturday.*

DR. SEWALL, whose death at Washington is and will be the subject of general regret, was 59 years old when he died. He was born at Augusta, in Maine; graduated at Boston, and in 1820 removed to Washington, where from his own good qualities and his great success in his profession he acquired many friends and a handsome fortune. In 1828 he became a professor of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the discharge of his duties as an officer of that Church he was scrupulously regular. It was his rule to attend public worship twice on every Sunday, however numerous and exacting might be his professional engagements; and, although sometimes they constrained him to go late or to come away suddenly, his adherence to the rule was invariable.

Dr. Sewall visited Europe in 1843 for his health.—Among the meditated schemes of usefulness defeated by his death, was a narrative of his tour, principally in reference to the state of medical science in the countries he had visited. He had also commenced a treatise on miasma—a work undertaken for the especial use of Methodist clergymen, the discipline of whose church often places them, in the discharge of their pious labors, in miasmatic regions, fraught with peril to the sojourner.

It was but a few weeks since that we saw Dr. Sewall, at Washington, as we supposed in better health than for some months previously. He was even looking forward to another visit to Europe, connected with his own improvement, and the advancement of the profession of which he was so distinguished a member. But he is gone. Blessed under Providence in giving health to thousands of his fellow men, he had no skill in curing his own disease. But the Great Physician of souls taught him that "to die was gain," and he died in the enjoyment of a hope beyond the grave.—*N. Y. Express.*

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL.

A communication from the Mayor enclosing a letter from Jas. S. Wheat, Esq., special agent from the city of Wheeling, deputed to deliver 100 barrels of flour, and 3000 lbs bacon—read, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be requested to return thanks to the donors.

The following is the communication of the Mayor enclosing the communication of Mr. Wheat:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 18, 1845.

To the Hon. Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in communicating to you the enclosed letter received from a special messenger sent to us by the Hon. Councils of our sister city of Wheeling.

The very timely relief afforded by the liberal donation to the sufferers by the recent calamity, together with the very delicate manner in which the same was conveyed, merits and will receive our lasting gratitude, and cement still further the bond of union already existing between the citizens of Wheeling and ourselves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
WM. J. HOWARD, Mayor.

The following is the communication alluded to above:

EXCHANGE HOTEL, April 11, 1845.

W. J. Howard, Esq., Mayor of Pittsburgh:

SIR:—The Councils of the city of Wheeling, having heard of the recent disaster which has befallen your city, and presuming that much distress may be thereby occasioned among a portion of your population, prompted by their sincere sympathy for your great loss, have deputed me to deliver to you one hundred barrels of flour and three thousand pounds of bacon, to be disposed of by you for the relief of the suffering poor who have been deprived of their means of subsistence.

A portion of this offering, forty barrels of flour (being all she could take,) has arrived on the Hibernia; the residue will be received on the next boat, of which I will give you notice.

In attempting to express their sympathy for your suffering people the councils of Wheeling do but reflect the universal feeling of the citizens of Wheeling.

With sentiments of the most sincere respect,
I am, dear Sir, your most ob't,
JAMES S. WHEAT.

An Ordnance entitled the Ordinance extending the provisions of the Ordinance of 28 August 1826 prohibiting the erection of "Frame Buildings" was read three times and passed.

A petition from sundry citizens of the 3rd Ward referred to the Com. on City property, with instructions that they report an Ordinance at the next meeting of Councils.

A petition relative to the Market House in the 5th Ward, read, referred to the Com. on Markets.

A communication from P. C. Martin, read; refered to the Com. on Wharves and Landings.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to have the Ordinance relative to Wooden Buildings rigidly enforced, and to issue his proclamation to that effect.

Resolved, That the respective Committees be instructed to take new Bonds from the City Treasurer and other City Officers, as those heretofore given have been destroyed by the disastrous conflagration of the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the Committee on streets, grading and paving be instructed to inquire into propriety of establishing a uniform grade on any of the streets within the burnt district, and report as early as possible, an Ordinance to Councils for their consideration.

Resolved, That that the water Committee be hereby instructed to impose such just and equitable Water Tax as to them may seem expedient, instead of adhering to the instructions of Councils relative to raising $25,000.

Resolved, That the water Committee be requested to have an additional number of Fire Plugs erected in the different wards of the city.

A resolution discharging the Canal Committee from the consideration of the re-construction of a Canal Bridge.

A resolution directing the Committees to suspend all contracts practicable.

Messrs. Pennock, Reed and Earl of the C. C. and Messrs. McDevitt and Lee of the S. C. were appointed a Committee on Supplies, to receive the donation from Wheeling, and such others as may be sent, and to distribute the same, with power to ask the assistance of the ladies in the distribution.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 17, 1845.

TO OUR WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

You have now all read of our calamity, and we doubt not sympathize with our devoted city. Through a kind and superintending Providence our office has been almost miraculously saved, and we shall be able to go on as usual. But we look to you for a large share of our means. From our city subscribers and advertisers we cannot expect much for some time to come. Their means have been cut off. Can we not—may we not, in this time of calamity, look to our country subscribers for aid. We do not ask for charity,—all we ask is, that each and every one pay us what they owe. This, which is only justice, we would almost consider an act of benevolence under present circumstances. Some of our workmen have been burnt out, and have lost their all. We must pay them. Will you help us! We believe you will. We offered last week, to take two dollars a year, from all who would pay up by the first of June. We continue the offer, and we hope every one of you will embrace it, and thus do a little towards alleviating our great calamity.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Mayor has politely permitted us to copy the following letter, received yesterday from Harrisburgh. Other letters state, that the bill for relief contemplates releasing State and County taxes in the burnt district for some length of time.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday night.

My Dear Sir:—Mr. Darragh arrived this morning bringing intelligence of the dreadful calamity that has befallen our city. I was about starting for home on learning it; but, at his instance, have remained to co-operate with him in urging upon the Legislature some measure of relief to our suffering population.

We waited on the Governor this morning, and also presented him with a written memorial, requesting his aid in this, the hour of our extremity. He will send a message to both Houses at their meeting to-morrow morning, calling their attention to the subject.

A Bill is already prepared appropriating $50,000 for immediate distribution among the suffering portion of our citizens, to be awarded under the direction of the city authorities. As the sympathy is profound, and the public exigency great, we have conversed with a majority of the members to-day and we hope it will pass to-morrow with little or no opposition.

As the members have all made their arrangements to leave, and many have left for home, it will be impossible to procure the adjournment resolution to be rescinded. What we do must be done to-morrow or next day.

Yours, in great haste and tribulation,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

WM. J. HOWARD, Esq., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

DONATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

HENRY EARLY, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following receipts:

From Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, of Washington, Pa.,		$50 00
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan,	do	20 00
C. M. Read, Esq.,	do	50 00
Rev. Dr. M'Conkey,	do	10 00
E. Heazleton, Pittsburgh, in Groceries,		90 00
Capt. Harding, contributed by U. S. Arsenal employees,		215 30
O. C. Tiffany, Baltimore,		101 25
John Boyd, Fairview,		2 00
		$538 55

☞The burnt district, west of Smithfield street, begins to present quite a lively appearance. Wood street, especially, is almost constantly blocked up with carts, and wheelbarrows, and laborers removing the rubbish, and piling up the brick preparatory to building. Also, on Market, Water, Front and Second streets, active preparations are going on. Some temporary wooden buildings are already up and occupied, to answer until more substantial can be erected. We saw brick being laid in two places on Second street, and in another grading going on where some old buildings had been burned down.

We also observe a cheerfulness and determination among the people generally, which shows that they are determined and will overcome their difficulties. We doubt not our city will present quite a renewed appearance, in our principal streets, by next fall.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING.

Yesterday morning, being at the wharf, we observed a number of new carriages and buggies about to be shipped, and on inquiring found they were made by Mr. JOHN SOUTH, of Allegheny City, who was taking them below to sell. An examination of them convinced us that our mechanics can turn out as beautiful and well-built carriages as any of the eastern shops. With the exception of the Leather, every part of them were made here. Three were "Rockaway Buggies" of very light and beautiful model. The *finish* is deserving of all praise. MR. SOUTH manufactures something over fifty carriages of various descriptions in the period of a year; and he informs us he is building several for some of our own citizens. His establishment is in Beaver street, Allegheny City, near the Presbyterian Church,

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We have hardly had time to record the overwhelming Whig victory in the "land of steady habits," old Connecticut. That noble state has put the seal of her disapprobation of the Texas iniquity, and her dislike to Locofocoism, in legible characters. The Liberty party hardly held its own, and our old friend BURLEIGH is evidently no little chagrined. We copy from his paper, the Hartford Freeman, the following account of the result:

> The Whigs have swept the State—a thing which the Democrats evidently had no idea of, and in view of which they feel a keener disappointment than they are willing to own. Three months ago we predicted that confusion and disaster would overtake the Democratic party in Connecticut this spring, because of the shameless committal of its organs and leaders to the Texas iniquity. What was then prediction has now become history—and most heartily do we rejoice that it is so. We rejoice that the recreants who mis-represented Connecticut in the last Congress, have been so signally rebuked by the people—that the Texas iniquity itself has been rebuked—and that Connecticut has once more distinctly uttered her voice against the hell-endangered scheme of annexation.
>
> True; we have no confidence that the Whig party, as such, will do anything to thwart the purposes of the Slave Power—for the Whig party is a National party—and all National parties, unless organized with particular reference to the overthrow of slavery, must be pro-slavery parties; but in this State the question of Annexation was made a distinct issue—the Democratic presses favoring, and the Whig presses opposing it. The motives of that opposition were probably various—we care not now to inquire into them—but of the fact itself there is no doubt. In the election of last Monday, therefore, Connecticut has given her voice against the annexation of Texas—and we rejoice at this. The Whigs have elected four Congressmen—their entire State ticket—a majority of the Representatives—a majority of the Senate, and seven of the eight Sheriffs. Their victory, in short, is complete—and now is the time to show that their professed regard for liberty is not a sham. There will be work enough found for the Whig Legislature to do, in behalf of Freedom and Equal Rights.

THE WHIG PARTY ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Our esteemed Ohio correspondent has sent us the following letter, in reply to the remarks of the United States Gazette and the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is but justice to our correspondent to say, that his first letter was not intended for publication, but as we deemed it contained matter worthy of attention by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, we took the responsibility of laying it before our readers. We are not sorry it has awakened attention. Its subject is one of immense importance, and is one also which must be discussed and settled. We trust the able and respected editors of the United States Gazette and New York Courier will find less to blame and something to praise in the following letter, in which our friend has more fully explained his position and that of the Whigs of Ohio. We should be gratified to see the letter copied into those papers, with such remarks as they may deem proper. We assure them our distinguished Ohio friend will not decline to break a lance with them, should they unfortunately differ with him as to the duty and proper course of the Whig party on the subject in question, while they will find him a courteous though a formidable foe, and one every way worthy of their steel and prowess. But we hope for a different result. We trust there will be found no real difference of opinion on this important subject—that our influential and able friend, and our editorial brethren, may rather have occasion unitedly to turn their attention to the common enemy:

APRIL 13, 1845.

MR. WHITE—In my letter of the 25th of March, while speaking of a National Convention for the purpose of concentrating our efforts against the annexation of Texas, I used the following language:—"It is quite probable we may prevent the annexation; if not we will prepare the public mind for the emancipation of the North—to relieve ourselves from the burthen of Slavery." To this sentence the able editor of the United States Gazette takes exception and inquires, "*What are we to infer from that?*" I will cheerfully explain what I supposed every reader would understand. It is well known that there are two ultra parties in regard to Slavery in the U. States. One holds and boldly avows, that the Federal Government have the Constitutional power to involve the people of the free States in the expense of sustaining slavery, and that it is the duty of the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio to pay their money, and even to shed their blood, to maintain and encourage the slavery of the South. These are the advocates of perpetual slavery. Another portion of our people also hold that Congress has power over that institution, and are in duty bound to abolish it *immediately*. The Whigs of Ohio, so far as I understand their views, take the plain ground of Mr. Clay, expressed in his letter to the editor of the Lexington Observer, of the 2nd September last, in which he says—"Congress has no power whatever over the institution of slavery—its *existance maintenance* and *continuance* must depend solely upon the power and authority of the States in which it exists." The Whigs of Ohio regard all attempts of the Federal Government to uphold slavery, or to involve the people of the free states in the disgrace or expense of that institution, as palpable violations of the Constitution, which call for the most determined resistance on our part. The Whigs of Ohio hold that it is equally wrong to suffer the federal government to involve us in the support of slavery, as it would be to abolish slavery in the Southern states.

Mr. Clay holds, that "the *existence* of slavery depends on the states in which it exists." If they cannot sustain it themselves, we say let it cease to exist, we will not uphold it. The Constitution has given Congress no power to preserve it. I need not say that the Annexation of Texas is sought for the purpose of sustaining slavery.—That is apparent to every man. The object is most palpably unconstitutional; and should be resisted by every legitimate effort. We have heretofore been subjected to the disgrace of sustaining that institution. Large sums are now annually appropriated by Congress to support slavery.—These appropriations of money, taken from the laboring people of Pennsylvania and the other free states, we regard as unconstitutional. From these burthens of supporting slavery by the sweat of Northern brows, the Whigs of Ohio desire to be *emancipated*. And this was the *emancipation of the North*, to which I alluded in my letter of the 25th ult. These are the *burthens of slavery* from which I thought a National Convention would tend to relieve us. For twenty years we have constantly been taxed to support the slavery of the South. Our people of Ohio and Pennsylvania have toiled, and a portion of the avails of their labor has gone, to the support of Southern slavery. They wish to be rid of this burthen.—They have seen their money appropriated to the recapture of Southern slaves in the Florida war at the rate of *eighty thousand dollars* per head. They have seen a distinguished Senator for Pennsylvania, advocate the doctrine that his constituents were bound, through the agency of the federal government to spend their wealth, and if necessary, to shed their blood to protect the slave dealer, who traffics in human flesh upon our Southern coast. They have seen a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from Mr. Chandler's own city report a bill to involve the good people of Pennsylvania in the payment of seventy thousand dollars to the Cuban slave merchants who shipped their human stock on board the schooner Amistad. That bill is to be pressed upon Congress hereafter, and I think Mr. Chandler will regard it with as much indignation as you or myself; and will be as anxious to avoid the disgrace of supporting that execrable commerce as either of us.

In the convention that formed the Constitution when a member of S. Carolina offered an amendment making it the duty of the people of the free states to arrest the fugitive slaves who should flee to such states and imprison them in the manner in which they arrest and imprison fugitives from justice, Mr. Wilson of Pen'a. objected instantly to any amendment "*which should involve the people of the free states in any expense on account of Slavery*," and the proposition was rejected without a division. Are the Whigs of Penn'a. now prepared meekly to submit to any burdens which the slave-holding interest desires in order to support slavery. I trust not; indeed I feel most conscious that there is but one feeling among the Whigs: that feeling is to maintain *all the rights of all the states*. They do not desire to trample upon the rights of the South; neither do they design to permit any portion of the Union to trample upon the rights of the North.

I notice that my letter has also attracted the attention of the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. He says "the language [of my letter] is vague and intended to be *non-committal*." The letter was written with no design of having it published, but I would assure that gentleman that he does me injustice when he attributes to me a design of being non-committal in my language or views. He says my letter is "*another evidence of a design to force abolition doctrines upon the Whig party.*" I know not what definition he attaches to the term "*abolition*."—If he means by the use of that word, the doctrines of the Constitution, then I say the Whig party have already adopted them; but if he intends to say that attempts are making to force upon the Whig party, any other opposition to slavery than *to protect the Constitutional rights of the free States from all encroachment of the slave power*, then I say I know of no such attempts. The Whigs of Ohio, so far as I can speak for them, feel that duty to their Country and to the Whig party, requires them to maintain the Constitutional rights of the *Free* as well as the *Slave* States: That their strength or political power will not be increased by a dishonorable surrender of those rights which were insured to them by the Constitution; but rather by the firm, open and manly support of their interest, their constitutional rights and their honor. Our silence and supineness when the support of slavery has been forced upon us by the Democratic party, has driven thousands of our friends from us under the impression that the policy of the Whig party was to be as basely servile, as is that of our opponents. The experience of the past six months has demonstrated the error into which they had fallen. They are now returning to our ranks, and I trust by the time of the next autumnal elections, the Whigs of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, acting in union with each other, and with all who desire the support of our just rights, will put forth a demonstration of popular sentiment that will cause every servile politician who is willing to render us "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the slaveholding interest to tremble for his political existence. Very truly, &c.

Our Great Fire—Notices of the Press.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, introducing the account of our great calamity, uses the following language:

"It is with deep commisseration for the individual sufferers, and sympathy with the community, that we, this morning, record a most extensive and destructive fire in the city of Pittsburgh.—We give such particulars as we have now; they are not satisfactory to thousands who are asking after individual sufferings, but they are sufficient to show that the Western Emporium of Pennsylvania has experienced a visitation of most awful moment. Most heartily do we grieve for our friends there; and we share with every Philadelphian that we have seen in this grief. For a great amount of property destroyed, there can be no compensation, but in patient resignation, and renewed industry. The talents, and the natural means that made Pittsburgh what she was on Thursday morning, can restore to her all the wealth she has lost. But there are individuals that must be prostrate. There are some families, perhaps—nay, there may be many, for we are not acquainted with the localities—who are made destitute, while the liberal hands towards which they would confidently and satisfactorily have looked in ordinary calamities, are now made empty by the same calamity that produced their own destitution. If such is the case, we feel no hesitancy in saying that Philadelphia is ready to help, aid, and assist—that she will contribute with all her accustomed liberality, to mitigate those immediate wants that press thus heavily."

The same paper, in another place, has the remarks following. We thank brother CHANDLER, on the behalf of our citizens, for his kind suggestions:

PITTSBURGH FIRE.

We give in another part of this morning's paper, all the particulars that we could gather from newspapers, or private letters, relative to the distressing calamity at Pittsburgh, by which one half of that city is laid waste.

We have ventured, also, to say in behalf of the Philadelphians, that if personal sufferings among the poor in Pittsburgh, should render necessary an appeal to the liberality of others, Philadelphia will cheerfully and promptly respond to that appeal—and we cannot doubt that such an appeal will be necessary. The losses are terrible, and some must be unable to help as they have done. Promptness is desirable.

This terrible disaster prompts us to suggest to the Legislature of the State before it adjourns, the propriety of passing a law to exempt the burned district from State, County and City taxes, for a period of three or five years. This would be a great relief to those upon whom this calamity falls so heavily, and is indeed but equitable and just, in any view of the position to which the sufferers are reduced.

Our enterprising friend of the Salem (Ohio) Register, publishes a full account of the fire, together with a copy of our diagram, which they have procured to be hastily engraved. This paper was published on Monday morning, and evinces very considerable enterprise. The editor says:

THE GREAT FIRE.—It is very seldom, perhaps never before in this country, been the duty of the public journal to chronicle such an awful calamity as has lately befallen the citizens of Pittsburgh. The losses, although severe to the citizens of the city, are not confined to them; there is hardly a business town in the West, if in the United States, that will not feel it directly or indirectly. Aid should be rendered this suffering people. The distress must be beyond imagination.

The Baltimore Sun shows its sympathy in the following remarks. No doubt Baltimore will be among the foremost to extend relief to our unfortunate city;

THE PITTSBURGH CALAMITY—RELIEF.—On our first page will be found and account of a most disastrous conflagration, which has converted a large portion of the flourishing city of Pittsburgh into a heap of smouldering ruins. Since the great conflagration in the city of New York, familiarly known as "the great fire," nothing of the kind has occurred in this country, to equal this in the extent of its destructiveness; in fact, this is comparatively, or rather actually, by far the greater calamity of the two. New York could bear that damage, which Pittsburgh could not; and in this case we believe the actual loss of property is as great as that of the former city on the disastrous occasion referred to. We may not be exactly right in our comparative estimate, for want of the data which memory fails to furnish; but we cannot be wrong in calling the attention of the public to this recent calamity, with a view to excite general sympathy, and bring relief to the sufferers.

To this end it would seem unnecessary to make any labored argument in favor of the cause of humanity. The simple facts of the case constitute an appeal of irresistable eloquence, which we trust will be responded to by every city in the Union, and every section in the country. That it will not be made in vain here we feel assured, not only because of the proverbially generous character of this community, but because also of the exceedingly deep impression which the awful occurrence has already produced. From the promulgation of the first rumor relative to it, anxiety grew and increased so much that we deemed it necessary and proper to give to the public, in an extra sheet, such information as had reached us, and from the evidences of sympathy with the sufferers, exhibited by the numbers who thronged our office, it seemed not difficult to infer action in accordance with the spirit made manifest. It is therefore to be promptly taken here, and perhaps it would be as well to suggest at once the recommendation by the Mayor, of a general meeting of the citizens, at which ward committees of appeal and collection could be appointed, and any other measures adopted that might be deemed proper.

We should be glad to see Baltimore take the initiative in this matter, and set a good example to her sister cities. Indeed her intimate business relations with the afflicted, the ruined city, have in them sufficient motives, apart from the just claims of suffering humanity, to induce prompt action in the way of relief. And the same may be said of nearly all our principal cities, and of large sections of the country.

THE PRESBYTERY OF OHIO.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Presbytery of Ohio, at its session just closed. They breathe a proper spirit, and will meet with a response in every pious heart.

Whereas, in the adorable Providence of God, the city of Pittsburgh, in the heart of this community, of which we constitute a part, has, during the last week, been visited by one of the most desolating conflagrations known to the history of our country; and whereas, it becomes us to regard this occurrence with special attention, as it has fallen out at our own doors and most deeply concerns us, and those with whom as fellow-citizens and fellow-christians we are most intimately connected; and whereas, our meeting at this time affords a suitable opportunity to give an expression of our views and feelings in reference to this most distressing visitation; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That this Presbytery regard with deep sensibility the solemn and afflicting Providence by which so much of the wealth and so many of the homes and comforts of their fellow-citizens have been swept away, and some valuable lives lost, and they desire hereby to express their most affectionate sympathy with the suffering community on the occasion.

2. *Resolved*, That it becomes all, and especially the inhabitants of the suffering city of Pittsburgh to recognize the special providence of God in this fearful dispensation, and to humble themselves under his mighty hand, seeking the forgiveness of their sins, and the restoration of his favor through Jesus Christ.

3. *Resolved*, That the Presbytery observe with pleasure the appointment by the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh, of a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in "reference to the late solemn visitation, and that it be recommended to the Pastors and Churches in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and others within our bounds, as far as precticable to unite with their fellow citizens in the observance of said day.

4. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the Churches under our care, to take prompt measures to afford such aid as in their power to the sufferers by the late fire in the city of Pittsburgh."

An extract from the records of the Presbytery of Ohio, at their session at Manchester.

WM. B. M'ILWAINE,
Stated Clerk of Presbytery of Ohio.

April 16, 1845.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

STEAMBOAT ELIZABETH.—We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Wave, for an extra of the St. Landry Whig, of April 3d, containing the following particulars of the explosion of the boilers of the Elizabeth.

The Elizabeth started from New Orleans on Sunday Evening last, and when entering the Courtaublau from the Atchafalaya, her boilers collapsed, and completely tore her upper works to atoms. The explosion took place about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, to which may be attributed the preservation of many lives, as her entire works above the boilers were swept away together with her boiler and deck fixtures.—Shortly after the accident, the "Wave" came up, rendered all the assistance in her power, and towed the wreck up to Washington.

We insert the subjoined list, furnished us by the clerk who escaped uninjured:

J. H. Gordon, captain very badly scalded and bruised.

Daniel York, mate, killed.

Freeman B. Lamb, first pilot, leg fractured.

John Parish, second pilot, uninjured.

James Marquite, first engineer, very badly scalded.

Nelson Hill, second engineer missing.

Mr. Ireland, carpenter, steward, cook, and cabin boy uninjured.

Charles M. Jones, barkeeper, uninjured.

—— Rhodes deckhand, missing.

One negro fireman, slightly scalded, and one do., missing.

Passengers uninjured, except a few who were slightly bruised.

We regret to learn that Capt. Gordon is in a critical state.—*N. O. Picayne.*

☞POLLY BODINE has been found guilty and recommended to mercy.

☞The Mayor of Baltimore called a Town Meeting on Tuesday afternoon last, to take measures for the relief of this city.

CARD

CHURCH & CAROTHERS have removed to No. 133 Wood st, next to door Messrs. H. Childs & Co, where they have a large supply of Groceries, Iron, Nails and other Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers.
ap12-d3t&w1

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his many kind friends for their timely and efficient aid in assisting to remove his stock of Books, &c. on Thursday last, to a place of safety during the raging of the unprecedented conflagration, and more especially to those gentlemen whose venturesome services on the roof of my store, I trust under Providence prevented the same from taking fire, and notwithstanding the temporary derangement and partial loss in moving, my stock of BOOKS, BLANK WORKS, Bonnet Boards Wall Paper, WRITING, WRAPPING and PRINTING PAPER, is sufficient to answer promptly, most calls of my numerous customers and the public in general, at my old stand near Diamond Alley, but now the first store on Wood street from Monongahela river. CASH, or Books and Stationery given in exchange for clean linen and cotton paper rags.
ap15 d6t&w1

Removal by Fire.

THE Carpet Warehouse of W. M'CLINTOCK is now open at the north east corner of Wood and Fifth street, over Mr. J. D. Williams' grocery store, where he will sell carpets cheap. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap 15

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, are removed to Bakewell's buildings, Grant street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley.
ap 15-d&wtf.

REMOVAL BY FIRE.

MURPHY, WILSON & CO (successors to Jones, Murphy & Co.) have removed to the second story of Tiernan & Jones', No. 123 Wood street, above 5th, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. They will sell the balance of their stock saved from the fire at low prices.
ap16-d&wlw

W. R. MURPHY

INFORMS his customers and the public at large, that his Goods (removed to a place of safety during the late fire,) have again been replaced and arranged in his room, N. E. corner of 4th and Market sts, and invites the calls of those in want of Dry Goods.

☞CARD—W. R. M. returns his grateful acknowledgements to the kind friends, both ladies and gentlemen who so efficiently aided him in the removal of his Goods, in danger of destruction by the late calamitous fire.
ap16

NOTICE.

☞*The Presbyterian Advocate.*—My office having sustained the common destruction caused by the late calamitous Fire in Pittsburgh, I take this method of informing the subscribers to the Advocate, that its publication is necessarily suspended for some weeks. With the blessing of Providence it will be resumed. May I be excused for adding, that in this sad affliction, there is special need of the kind offices of my friends and subscribers generally, especially in regard to the small sums already due.
ap14 WM. ANNAN.

REMOVAL BY FIRE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have removed their Cabinet, Chair, Patent Bedstead Factory, to the corner of Sandusky and Robinson sts. (opposite Arbuckles & Avery's Factory.) Allegheny City, where they will be happy to wait on the friends and customers as heretofore.

LOWRIE & BARBIN,
Successors to Ligget & Hunter.
ap17-tf

Carpets & Oil Cloths.

THE subscriber has just rec'd a fresh supply of the above goods, which, together with those received during the last 6 weeks, he flatters himself, will make up such an assortment as cannot fail to please all who may favor him with a call, and which he will sell very low.
ap17 R. D. THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

R. D. THOMPSON would inform his friends and the public, that his stock of Spring Dry Goods is now complete, and for sale at a small advance on Eastern cost, at the wholesale and retail Carpet and Dry Goods House, No 110 Market street.
ap17

OIL STORES.

ROWLEY & ASHBURNER,

Nos. 5 and 6 South Wharves, first stores below Market St.

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand and offer for sale at the lowest market prices, in Hhds, Tierces and Barrels,
Winter and Spring Sperm Oil; } Bleached
" " Sea Elephant Oil; } and
" " Whale Oil; } Unbleached.

Refined and Common Whale Oil, Lard Oil and Tanner's Oil of various qualities, Sperm Candles, Rice, &c.

R & A. respectfully invite Country Storekeepers and others, to call and examine their stock of Oils, which they warrant to be of the first quality and to give satisfaction. Orders promptly executed.
ap15-w2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James McMurray, Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, lately dec'd, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISABEL McMURRY,
ap15 w6t* Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM

Prime Saxony Sheep, &c.

AN opportunity rarely occurring, is offered to those wishing to procure really prime SAXONY SHEEP. The flock of the late John Williams, dec'd of Holliday's Cove, Va. near Steubenville, O. will be offered at public sale on **Tuesday, the 13th day of May next.** It consists of about 800 grown Sheep, including about 50 Bucks, besides 300 or 400 Lambs.

The above flock is the result of many years constant application on the part of the late owner. His main desire being to grow only the very best quality of wool—and it is the pick of his flock, he having sold over 300 of the second quality last summer—making it certain to the purchaser that he is buying strictly prime sheep.—The flock is in excellent condition—without any old sheep in it.

It may be as well to observe that the wool from the above sheep was sold last year to Mr. Lawrence, of the Middlesex Co., Lowell, Massachusetts, at prices, according to grade, ranging from 42 to 80 cts per pound—averaging 58¼ cents. But at this time, it is confidently believed, there are no sheep in the flock, the fleece of which did not bring 58 cents per pound.

Also, the farm on which the dec'd resided, lying on the Ohio River, above and adjoining Jesse Edgington's residence, containing about 240 acres—nearly all of which is in cultivation, and in a high state of improvement—with a good and convenient Dwelling House, Barn, three or four Sheep Houses, Stabling and all other necessary out-buildings—with two large and valuable Apple Orchards of selected fruit, and is altogether one of the most desirable situations on the Ohio river.

Also, one yoke of valuable Oxen, ox cart, four horses, and eight or ten head of full blood Durham cattle in good condition—a two horse carriage and harness—gold lever watch—corn sheller, a lot of hogs, farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.
ap18-w3t (Wellsb Transc $2 WM BROWN, Ex'r

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE
COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1845.
JOSHUA HANNA—W. THAW—J. W. ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—⅌ lb.	
Pots	3@3½
Pearls	4@4¼
Scorchings	3@3¼
Saleratus	4¼@4¾
Ale—⅌ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common	—@6,00
Axles—⅌ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Beans—⅌ bushel.	
Common	70 @ 75
Small white	87 @100
Bristles—⅌ lb.	
American	33 @40
Batting—⅌ lb.	
Superior	—@ 9
Common	—@ 7
Buckets—machine—⅌ dozen.	
Large size	2,25 @2,37
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—⅌ lb.	
Yellow	25 @27
Blooms—⅌ ton.	
Blooms	60,00@64,00
Brooms—⅌ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,00@1,50
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—⅌ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@4,00
Black Oak	—@5,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—⅌ bushel.	
At the river	—@ —
From wagon	—@ —
Cotton—⅌ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	5¼@ 7
Chocolate—⅌ lb.	
Number 1	10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—⅌ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 7½
Pittsburgh Star	20 @ —
Cincinnati do	—@21
Sperm, best brands	—@33
Do inferior	—@30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—⅌ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	—@14
" 11 to 13	—@15
" 14	—@16
Increasing ¼@1c. ⅌ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—⅌ dozen.	
No. 500	—@ 7
" 600	—@ 6
" 700	—@ 5
" 800, 900, 1000	—@ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@23
Carpet Chain	—@18
Cotton Twine	—@25
Candle Wick	—@14
Coffee—⅌ lb.	
Java, old white	—@12½
St. Domingo	—@ —
Laguayra	—@ —
Rio	7½@ 9
Havana	—@ —
Copper—⅌ lb.	
Braziers'	29 @30
Sheathing	29 @30
Bolt	—@35
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ⅌ lb.	
Manilla	—@10
White Rope	—@10
Tarred	—@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	—@ 9
" " com'n	—@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—⅌ dozen.	
Extra Long	—@2,50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—⅌ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ⅌ lb., net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	—@3¼
Bevel'd gearage do	—@3½
Light machinery do	—@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	—@3
over 10 in	—@2
Grate Bars	—@2
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@5
Counter weights	—@50
Dog Irons	—@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	—@6
[10 ⅌ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	—@3
Dearborn " ⅌ set	—@50
Tea kettles doz.	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	—@ 2,25
24 in. bow front	—@ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—⅌ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Brunswick	—@ 7½
Pittsburgh	—@ 7
Light	—@ 6½
4-4 Light	5½@ 6
Waltham fine	—@ 9
Bleached	8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths	9 @13
Tickings—	
33 S; co	—@11
Rochester	—@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9 @ 9½
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	11½@12
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	13 @17
Alum	—@ 3½
Assafœtida	20 @25
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	19 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	30 @37½
Brimstone	4 @ 5
Camphor, refined	55 @75
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	19 @22
Copperas	1¼@ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	—@37
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	15 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	87 @100
Jalap, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	19 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	37 @62
Madder, Umbro	19 @22
Madder, Common	17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey	—@60
Oil Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	88@1,00
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,50@3,00
" Lemon	2,00@2,25
" Peppermint	3,00@4,00
Opium, Turkey	5,00@6,00
Quinine	2,50@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammoniac	20 @25
Sal Soda	3 @ 4
Senna	25 @30
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—⅌ lb.	
Camwood	5 @ 7
Fustic	2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2¼@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feathers—⅌ lb.	
Kentucky	20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a	24 @28
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
" Soft	19 @20
" Hard	—@11
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	—@13
" Malaga	—@12
Raisins, Muscat	—@ —
" Bunch	3,00@3,12
" Bloom	—@ —
Cranberries, bush	none
Lemons Sicily, bx	—@2,50
Oranges do	4,37½@5,00
Peaches dry, bush	1,62½@ —
Apples dry, "	80 @ 90
Apples green, bbl.	1,75@3,00
Fire Brick—⅌ M.	
Fire brick	—@15,00
Freights—⅌ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.	
Flour, ⅌ bbl	—@75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea' Tallow, &c	—@52
Feathers	85@90
Fur & Peltries	—@
Wool	—@85
Rags	—@
Ashes	—@45
Oil of all kinds	—@55
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@ —
To Cleveland, "	—@ —
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	—@ —
Louisville	—@ —
St. Louis	—@ —

Flour—⅌ bbl.	
Extra brands	—@3,87
Superfine	3,68@3,75
Scratched	—@
Fine	—@
Rye Flour	2,50@2,62
" hf. bbls	—@
Buckwheat,	—@
" hf. bls	—@
Feed—⅌ bushel.	
Bran	7½@ 8
Shorts	9 @10
Fish—⅌ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	13,50@14,00
No 1 hlf-bls	7,00@ 7,50
No 2	11,50@12,00
No 2 hlf-bls	—@ —
No 3	8,50@ 9,50
No 1 kitts	—@ —
Herring, No. 1	6,25@ 6,25
No 2	4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1	—@17,00
No 2	—@ —
Shad	—@ 8,50
Cod, ⅌ lb	3 @ 3¼
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ⅌ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@ —
Claret, ⅌ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—⅌ box—City brands.	
8x10	2,50@2,75
10x12	3,70@3,75
12x18	8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,70@2,12
10x12	2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—⅌ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—⅌ bushel.	
Wheat	65 @70
Rye	40 @43
Oats	18 @19½
Corn	27 @28
Barley	90 @100
Glue—⅌ lb.	
Pittsb. common	—@12½
Ginseng—⅌ lb.	
Ginseng	25@ 26
Hay—⅌ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	—@7,50
Clover	—@ —
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@ —
Hides—⅌ lb.	
Missouri	9 @11
Spanish	14 @17
Do salted	7 @10
Do kips ⅌ skin	1,00@1,62
Green	3½@ 4
Hemp—⅌ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	3¼@ 4
Manilla	—@ —
Hops—⅌ lb	
First sort '44	14 @16
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	1,00@1,25
Lead—⅌ lb.	
Missouri Pig	3¼@3½
Bar	4¼@4½
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6¼
Sheet	—@6
Leather—⅌ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
" New York	14½@17½
" Damaged	—@ —
" Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23,00@28,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@ —
N. England Seating,	
No 1 ⅌ dozen	45,00@ —
2 do	35,00@ —
3 do	25,00@ —
Sheep skins	2¼@5
Lumber—From pile ⅌ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@18,00
Common, "	—@ 9,00
Clear, 1¼ "	—@27,00
Com'n 1¼ "	—@12,75
Clear, 2 "	—@36,00
Com'n 2 "	—@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@16,00
Oak do do	25,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ⅌ 100	1,75@ 2 00
Laths, sawd, 100	—@ —
Maleable Iron—⅌ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
Molasses—⅌ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost	—@ —
" N Orleans	45 @50
New Orleans	—@37½
Country	—@ —
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ⅌ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	—@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@3,25
" N. Carolina	—@4,00
Turpentine, gall	50@ 55
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—⅌ gallon.	
Linseed	72@ 75
Lard, City	—@ 62
Olive	—@5,50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	—@ 75
Tanners, ⅌ brl	15,00@24,00
Paints—⅌ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1 00
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¼@ 2
Chrome Green	32 @35
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 6½
" in oil, pure, keg	1,65@1 75
" " No. 1	1,35@1,50
Red Lead	6¼@ 8
Yellow Ochre	2¼@ 3
Ven. Red	4¼@ 5
Verdigris	30 @38
Pig Metal—⅌ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	—@—
Plaster Paris—⅌ ton	
Plaster Paris	13,00@14,00
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	7 @7½
" Shoulders	5¼@ 5½
" Sides	—@6½
Hoground, city cure	—@6½
" country cure	5¼@6
Lard, No 1 in kegs	7 @7½
" " 2, in kegs	—@ —
" " 1, in bbls	7 @7½
Butter " 1, in kegs	9 @10
" " 1, in roll	12½@14
Cheese, W. Reserve	5¼@7
" Goshen	—@ —
" Pine Apple	—@ —
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ⅌ bbl	—@3,50
Do Butter	—@4,25
Potatoes—⅌ bushel.	
Mercer	—@37½
Neshannocks	18¾@20
Rags—⅌ lb.	
Country mixd	—@3
Do good white	4¼@5¼
Rice—⅌ lb.	
Rice	—@4¼
Seeds—⅌ bushel.	
Clover	3,00 @3,25
Timothy	1,37½@1,50
Flaxseed	1,00 @1,06
Spices—⅌ lb.	
Cloves	33 @35
Cassia, in Mats	—@22
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	—@125
Pepper	11 @11¼
Alspice	—@15
Snakeroot—⅌ lb.	
Virginia	—@12½
Seneca	—@25
Soap—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@5
Cincinnati yellow	4¼@5
Chillicothe yellow	4¼@5
Pittsburgh brown	4¼@5
Cincinnati brown	—@4¼
Chillicothe brown	—@4¼
Castile	—@ —
Starch—⅌ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5
Cincinnati No 1	—@6¼
Steel—⅌ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@16
Shear single	—@ —
" double	—@ —
" treble	—@ —
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5¼
Spring	—@ 5¼
Spirits—⅌ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,40@1,50

Sugar—⅌ lb.	
N O, prime, hhd	7¼@ 7¾
" fair, hhd	6 @ 7
Havana, white lb	—@—
Brazil, " lb	—@—
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@—
" 2 lb	—@—
" 3 lb	—@—
Pulverize, Philad	—@—
Salt—⅌ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	—@ 90
" 1 in store	—@1,00
" 2 afloat	—@ —
Table, doz. box 1,50	@2,00
Spelter—⅌ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Tobacco—⅌ lb.—[10 ⅌ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 5
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 6½
Plug in boxes	—@ —
6 twist	5 @ 5½
Cavendish	—@ —
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@14
Rappee	—@14
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25

Teas—⅌ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—⅌ box.	
I X	—@11,50
Tallow—⅌ lb.	
Rendered	—@6
Rough	—@4
Soap Grease	—@1¼
Vices—⅌ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@ —
Wines—⅌ gallon.	
L P Madira	2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—⅌ lb.	
Prime	—@37½
Full blood	—@35
¾ blood	—@30
½ blood	—@28
¼ & common	—@25
Pulled	—@25
Zinc—⅌ lb.	
Sheet	—@12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, April 16th, 1845.

Remarks.—We presume a more flattering picture of the *State of Trade* was never drawn of the market in this city, than in our paper of Thursday last. However, before our issue of that morning had left the city by the evening mails, a terrible revulsion occurred, of which we need not enter into particulars here. It is in place, however, to note the effect on the market, and its present state. Of course the wheels of every department were instantly stopped—the factories, mills and all ceased running for that day. On the next and Saturday, very little else was done than to get things in order. By Tuesday many of the "burnt-out" had got places, and the general run of business was resumed. It cannot be expected that much has been done; nevertheless the aggregate is considerable. Out of the burnt district an active business is doing.

The most absurd rumors are in circulation in the country, respecting prices in the city. There has not been any considerable or extraordinary change in any thing. Some articles which were on the advance before the fire, have gone up since still further, particularly in the case of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee. Bacon has been advanced solely by the movement eastward. Lumber is up a little, but that was expected. Produce of most descriptions commands full prices, and we have not noticed any unusual advance on the part of dealers. On the whole the market is in a healthy state—the leading articles of Groceries are feverish, but that is perfectly natural, when it is known that one-half or more of the whole stock of Sugar and Molasses was destroyed, and that there is a scramble among the merchants to get hold of enough to supply their customers.

We beg leave to assure our friends abroad, that the stocks of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes, Pittsburgh Manufactures, Groceries generally, &c. &c. are very fair, and no apprehensions need be entertained of meeting either with want of assortments or prices higher than ruled previous to the late catastrophe. A large amount of Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., is arriving and on the way to the city. The Mills and Factories are running full time and turning out an amount of Fabrics of every description equal to their capacity. We feel warranted, therefore, in saying that the market offers very considerable inducements to Western and Country Merchants, and they cannot do better than to come and examine for themselves.

The Weather has been very dry and dusty, but promises well for a good steady rain.

The Rivers are quite low, 3½ feet in the channel. A good rain would have an excellent effect upon them.

Ale has advanced and sales of XX at $8,50, and common at $7,50, casks included.

Ashes—A large proportion of the stock of Ashes was destroyed. We have not heard of any particular movement since and continue our quotations as fairly representing the market. A good deal has been done in the way of barter.

Beans are without any demand—small sales from store at 87½@1,00 ⅌ bu.

Beeswax—We notice a number of small sales from store at 26, 27 and 28c.

Brooms—There is apparently a sufficient stock on hand to meet the present demand, and we see no cause to alter our figures.

Beef—Dried held at 5 cents per lb in store. Nearly all the Beef packed in this market is shipped.

Butter is rather plentier and a shade lower. Of keg the market is still quite bare. Roll comes in more freely and is taken at 12@13c as to quality.

Bacon—Since our report of last week, a further movement eastward has caused an advance here of ½ cent per lb. A sale transpired on Monday of 60 000 lbs of Hams and Sides at 7c@0c, time, interest added. Sales from smokehouse are pretty fair to the trade at 5¼c for shoulders, 6¼c for sides and assorted, and 7¼c for hams, and at this the market is firm. In country cured something has been done in a small way. Sales of hoground from wagon at 5¼c, and from store at 5½@6c. The aggregate is over 120,000 lbs of all descriptions.

Cheese has been in very active demand and is coming in more freely. Sales of 7@8 000 lbs of cask, loose and box from wagon at 6@6½c. From store 6¼@6¾c are the current rates for good W. R.

Cotton Yarns—Sales have been very brisk this week to the west. The market is steady at our figures.

Copperas—Sales in lots at 1¼@2c per lb. from store.

Candles—No particular change. Cincinnati Star sell at 21c in lots and 22c by the box.

Deer Skins in hair are in good demand at 14@15c. We note a sale of 500 lbs from store at 15c per lb, cash.

Freights—Canal freights eastward remain without variation from the quotations of last week, which we annex:

Articles.		Phil. & Balt.	N. York.
Tobacco	per 100 lbs	50	69
Cotton		50	69
Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Butter, Lard Oil, &c		45	63
Hemp		62½	80
Flour	per bbl	70	90

Owing to the low stage of water in the Rivers, freights to ports below have advanced, and are unsettled.

The Lines to the North—Cleveland, Erie and Lake points—are receipting to Cleveland at 35c per 100 lbs for Pittsburgh Manufactures Groceries, &c; to Erie a shade less, and to Lake points 45c.

Feathers—No sales of moment have come to our knowledge—prime are held at 28c, and by the sack 29@30c per lb. Received 610 sacks, mostly to go forward.

Fruit—*Dried*—A very active inquiry has been maintained for Peaches. Sales from store previous to Tuesday of 80 bu old at 70c@100c; 80 and 30 bu prime old at $1,37½; 50 bu crop of 1844 at $1,44. $1,40@1,50 was offered and refused for 1000 bu, and since about 40 bu of the lot were taken at $1,62½ ⅌ bu. For Apples the demand has also been very active. Sales of 30 bbls at 87½@90c, and 25c for bbls. The stock of both Peaches and Apples is very light. Sales of M. R. Raisins in lots at $3 ⅌ bx. and by single bx at $3 12½. Fresh Smyrna Figs held at 13@14c ⅌ lb.

Green—Less has been done in green fruit. In Apples, nothing to our knowledge, and of these the greater part of the stock was lost. Sales of Sicily Oranges to the trade at $4 37½@4,50 ⅌ box; and of Lemons at $3, or selected $3.50.

Flour is about as last week. The receipts are hardly equal to the demand, and sales are quick at $3 68@3,75 ⅌ bbl. The market is well sustained, with rather an upward tendency.

Ginseng is in demand at 25@26c.

Grain—We quote Wheat as formerly, prime 70c and in demand.

Barley is without change. It is quick at 90@100c, as in quality.

Rye is down a shade—sales at 40@43c per bu.

Oats—We have not noticed any transactions—they sold yesterday in the city market at 21@22c per bu.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The market has advanced fully ½ cent ⅌ lb, and fair sugar is now firmly held at 7c by the hhd. A disposition is manifested on the part of some holders to put it up above this, and some do ask higher, but others resist a further advance and sell to their customers at 7c. The tendency is decidedly upward, and owing to the greatly reduced stock, it may advance. Speculators have endeavored since the fire to get hold of large parcels, but in no instance with any success; houses, also, which are short have endeavored to buy, but with no better fortune. No parcels of any moment can be got unless a large advance is paid.

Molasses have, as a matter of course, shared in the upward movement. The current rate of N O. is 37½c. A few *ask* 40c, but no sales at that to our knowledge. Many holders resist a further advance and sell to customers as freely as their stocks will admit.

Coffee has advanced full ½ cent per lb. Sales of 300 bags Rio to the trade and country at 8@9c. Laguayra held at 7c. The receipts are fair.

Hay—Sales of loose at $7.50 delivered—ton 2000 lbs.

Lumber—The market is unsettled. The demand for building in the burnt district will of course be very large. An advance has been obtained on seasoned, and we quote at the moment $9 and $18 ⅌ M feet as the rates for common and clear *inch* Pine, but of clear there is no stock. This advance has not been made altogether since the Fire—it was thought of previously. *Green* Lumber is also higher. We quote $7@14 ⅌ M feet for common and clear. Sales of Shingles at the river at $1.75@1,87½ ⅌ M, and quick; and from the yard at $2. The demand will be heavy through the season for every description of lumber, not only for building, but for cabinet work, &c.

Lard remains without alteration. Sales of country rendered at 7c, and by the Packers at 7¼@7½c, generally at the former.

Metals—*Iron*—No change whatever—common bar 3@3¼c, and Juniata 3½@3¾c.

Steel is without alteration. Pittsburgh Spring 5¼@5½c.

Nails remain as formerly. The starting price is $3,75 @4 00 ⅌ keg.

Pig Metal—Since the fire we are not aware that anything has been done. On the day it broke out two sales were closed—200 tons No 1 Allegheny at $30, 4 mos. and 40 tons at $30, cash. There have been some arrivals from below this week, but none from above.

Tin-Plate is firmly held at $11.50 for ⅌ box.

Rags—The demand is active as ever. All offered are taken at our figures.

Salt is about the same as last week. Sales of No. 1 afloat in Allegheny city at 90c ⅌ bbl, and re-sales at $1 delivered.

Seeds—In *Clover* we hear of no transactions. It is excessively dull.

Timothy is in active demand at $1.37½ ⅌ bu.

Flaxseed we quote as before, $1 @1 06¼ ⅌ bu.

Tallow is in steady request at 4c for Rough and 6c for clean Rendered.

Tanners scraps readily command 2¼@3c per lb.

Wool is perfectly quiet. All descriptions command our quotations. The near approach of the shearing season, however.

Whiskey—Common is taken from wagon and the wharf at 19c. Rectified is held at 20@21c, generally the latter.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

GOEHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, April 17.

The offerings this week were again small, but sales were made at an advance. 59 head of Beeves sold at 3½@4½c ⅌ lb net. No Sheep or Swine driven in to the yards.

Diamond Market

There is but little change in the price of Provisions. Butter was plenty and lower—fresh print sold at 15@18c, and roll at 14@15c. Eggs plenty and sold at 6¼@7c ⅌ doz. Poultry scarce—Chickens 31¼@37½c ⅌ pair, live 20@25c. Wheat Flour $1,87½@2,00, mostly the latter. Oats 21@22c. Fish and Butcher's meat abundant at former prices.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Warranted to be thoroughly built, and to work well.

MADE and sold by William Bastian opposite Sheenberger's Rolling Mill, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No Machine runs lighter, thrashes faster or makes better work. More than 1000 of them are now in use in the western states, and as many east of the mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 60 to 70,000 bushels each, and on thorough trial they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.

W. B. has been building and vending the Machines for eight years past in the city of Pittsburgh, and has sold upwards of *six hundred*, and never has an instance occurred where they have not given entire satisfaction.

N. B. All machines Warranted to work well, or no Sale.
ap11-w3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday, the 23d day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M, his Farm situated in Peebles Township, Allegheny County, being part of the Bullockpen Tract. For convenience of purchasers, I will divide part of the land in from 4 to 20 acre lots, lying on each side of the Turnpike. The improvements are two good dwelling houses, smoke house, barn, and other out buildings, with an orchard of 200 choice fruit trees in bearing order.

TERMS—One third cash, and the balance in yearly payments. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. E. NOBLE.

N. B. All mortgages against the above will be released as the payments are made.
ap11-w6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned have taken letters testamentary on the Estate of John Rankin, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd, and hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment without delay. Persons having claims against the Estate will please present them duly authenticated.

WM. DOUGLASS, Jr,
ANDREW FIFE,
JOHN RANKIN, Jr.
mar28-w6t Elizabeth Township

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable property in the City of Allegheny, on the bank of the Ohio river, one acre of land, on which is erected a large and convenient two story brick dwelling, containing eight rooms with kitchen, and dining room in the basement story. Also, a stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water. This property is well calculated for erecting any Public Works, being near Pittsburgh, and a good road to the same. Payments made easy, as most of the purchased money may remain in the purchaser's hand for a number of years.

ALSO,

For Rent, a two story brick house in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Apply to
ANDREW KIRKWOOD, Smithfield street,
jan 22-d1w&wtf. Between First and Second

Burdsal's Compound Fluid Extract
OF SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or Kings' Evil, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Ulcers, painful affections of the Bones, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches, Glandular Enlargements, and all diseases arising from impurity of the Blood.

The following is from Richard C. Langdon, formerly Editor of the Troy Times, in relation to Burdsal's Extract of Sarsaparilla:—"It is a *valuable* medicine. I have tried it thoroughly, and can bear ample testimony to its good effects in my own person. I have for several years been the subject of violent disease, acute pains in the limbs, &c., and verily believe the free use of Sarsaparilla was the principal remedy that performed the cure."

For further evidence of its efficacy, reference is made to the following Physicians, who have prescribed it with every success in their practice.

Dr. Stephen Bonner, Dr. Wm. Mount,
Dr. Wm. Smith, Dr. Charles Woodward,
Dr. J. P. Buckner, Dr. Wm. Goshorn,
Dr. J. A. Black.
Or to Micajah Williams, Esq. Adam N. Riddle, Esq.
Edward C. Roll, Esq. N. McLean, Esq.
Sam'l. Lewis, Esq. Sam'l Tailot, Esq.
Capt. L. Shalley. Jas. Torrence, Esq.

All these last named gentlemen have either tried it themselves, or used it in their families with the happiest results. Numerous references might be given, but these are deemed sufficient.

This preparation is warranted to cure the most inveterate case of disease, arising from impurity of the blood. It has never yet been known to fail, and in no case is remuneration asked, where a perfect and speedy cure is not effected. For sale by JON. KIDD & Co.,
mar24-8t No 60, cor of 4th and Wood sts.

JULES HAUEL'S
Celebrated Liquid Hair Dye,

FOR changing Red or Gray Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a Black, Brown, or Chesnut Color.

For a long time I have endeavored to discover the means of restoring to white and gray hair its natural color. At each attempt some new difficulty presented itself; but by continued care and experiments, I have surmounted them all, and it is only after having become assured of undisputed success, that I offer this article of my own manufacture to the public.

We were already acquainted with a black dye, but brown, chesnut, flaxen, and all the different shades of coloring had not been discovered. We were obliged to stain every kind of hair black, whatever might have been its original hue, and thus produce a harshness, or at least a striking inequality of countenance where the expression and complexion should be in strict harmony with the color of the hair. All these dyes, besides that they did not generally answer their purpose, had the very serious inconveniences of burning the skin and the hair, and were frequently very injurious to the health of those who used them.

The slightest evil consequence need not be feared from the use of my composition. It is altogether harmless.

These colors, indestructible by the air, heat, perspiration, or other hostile agents, will continue three months without being renewed, unless the too rapid growth of the hair requires the repetition of the operation every two months. It leaves no unpleasant smell or false lustre to the hair; does not affect the softness nor the strength of the hair; and may be washed in pure or mixed water, as often as the toilet may demand, without producing the slightest alteration.

The beauty of the person is considerably enhanced by the color of the hair; gray hair and red hair alter the appearance of the countenance, and are much disliked by most persons; therefore it is pleasing to have efficient means to remedy these defects.

To effect this change of hair so much wished for, is the grand and never-failing property of Jules Hauel's Vegetable Dye, which the proprietor can with justice state, is far beyond any thing of the kind ever yet known in this or any other country. Its properties are very powerful, though very innocent. It is entirely composed of vegetables, and consequently can have no corrosive effects.

Too often danger is to be apprehended from the use of compositions of this nature. With respect to the Vegetable Dye, no such apprehensions need be entertained; there is not a noxious particle appertaining to it; and yet its operative powers are of the most extraordinary nature.

It changes the color of the hair on the head, whiskers, and eye-brows, from red or gray, to an exquisitely fine brown, black, or chesnut color.

The Vegetable Dye is so permanent that it cannot be removed by washing, bathing, or perspiration.

Washing the hair with water, so destructive to many preparations of this nature, renders this Dye more durable, and adds fresh beauty to the hair.—The proprietor earnestly requests a most rigid attention to the DIRECTIONS enclosed with each bottle, as without *that* he cannot answer for any failure in its operation.

The above valuable article is prepared by Jules Hauel, No. 46 South Third st., Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., wholesale and retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the West.
April 2.

JAMES WARDROP & CO.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,
Manchester,

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Vines, Climbing Roses, &c., & A few Plants of the new YELLOW ROSES, viz:—CLOTH OF GOLD, SOLFATARE and OPHIRE.

1,000 NEW JERSEY PEACH TREES, a 25 best sorts, in excellent order for planting. All orders left with Bakewell, Pears & Co., or at their stand in the Diamond Market, or otherwise, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.
ap4-d&w3t

THE FARMER'S DEPOSIT BANK

Will pay interest on deposits from this date.

DEPOSITS can be made on any day and for any length of time. The rate of interest paid will be according to the time for which the money shall be deposited.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without previous notice, by the depositor losing the interest that shall have accrued.

Deposits subject to check will not draw interest. Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
mar21-w3m

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared.
July 3—wly.

KETCHUPS—A fresh supply of Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Catsups, just rec'd by
ap5 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 14, 1845.

THE LATE CALAMITY.

Five persons are now pretty certainly supposed to be lost in the great fire of Thursday. SAMUEL KINGSTON, Esq. and a woman employed as a servant in the family, perished in his house on Second street. A poor woman, of German extraction we believe, whose name we have not learned, perished on Third street. A married woman, the mother of two children, named McGOWLY, perished on Third street; and a man named JOHNSON, is supposed to have been lost in Wood street, having last been seen in a burning building. There are also reports of the loss of others, but we cannot trace them to any reliable source. Many persons, it is feared, have perished, how many may never be known until both earth & sea give up their dead. Such was the intense heat of the fire that it consumed the remains of its unfortunate victims, in most instances entirely.

The calamitous visitation, was improved in most, probably in all, our churches, yesterday. It is to be hoped that this chastening of the Almighty will have its proper and designed effect.

☞ It will be some time before our carrier will be able to find all the new places, and arrange his routes. Those who are missed will confer a favor by leaving word at the office.

Public Meeting on Saturday.

A large meeting of the citizens took place on Saturday last, in the Diamond, Wm. J. HOWARD Esq., the Mayor, in the chair, A Committee was appointed to prepare a statement of the calamity which has befallen our city, together with their views of what measures would accrue to our benefit, to be transmitted to the Legislature immediately. This committee met Saturday afternoon, and doubtless transmitted their proceeding by yesterday's mail to Harrisburgh. The meetin adopted a most eloquent memorial to the Legislature, drawn up by THOS. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The meeting also appointed the Old Court House as a depot for the reception of such provisions and money, for the sufferers, as our fellow citizens in the country, and adjoining counties may see proper to contribute. The meeting was harmonious dignified, and solemn.

Our Insurance Offices.

It is with delight we hear more favorable accounts from our offices, after an investigation o their losses. We do not wish to hold out any encouragement not warranted by facts, but after comparing notes we feel authorized to say, in general terms, that the offices in the city as a whole will *pay a very large per centage on all their risks.* The whole amount insured by them is about $800,000 and at the very outside not over $850,000. Their capital in the aggregate will cover up a large proportion of this amount. The affairs of the Penn Company are in a better train than was believed and they will pay a large per centage on their risks.

LOSS BY THE GREAT FIRE.—A committee appointed by the Councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result:

982 buildings burnt, value,	$1,566,500
Value personal property burnt,	1,913,450
	$3,479,950

This does not include money or personal property of young men or persons not keeping house.

In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cash value of the improvements as they were before the fire, and not what it will require to repair or rebuild them, which must exceed the above estimate at least 25 per cent.

THE SPACE BURNT.—Mr. R. E. M'GOWAN, the City Regulator, informs us that the burnt district covers *fifty acres* in the city, and *six acres* out of it.

BUILDING BEGUN TO-DAY!—As many of our indomitable citizens as are able to build, who are not too much crippled to do it, and could get contracts made, have done so, and new buildings are begun to-day. This is the right kind of spirit. Cobbet used to say the ants and their hills were models not only of industry but also of the true game spirit. Just kick one of their hills to pieces and what do they do but commence on the spot to build up again—repeat the operation, and the ants only redouble their energies.

MECHANICS WANTED.—Laborers, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plasterers, &c., can now find immediate employment in this city in large numbers.

DON'T SUBMIT TO IMPOSITION.

Some laborers are already asking exhorbitant wages. Don't give them. There will be plenty here in a short time, and then those who would take advantage of the necessities of the contractors and Merchants, can be marked and refused work altogether.

THE WATER WORKS AND THE SUPERINTENDENT.—We are assured by the Watchman of the Basin of the Water Works, that when the fire broke out there were 12½ or 13 feet water in the basin. To 12½ feet, the Watchman says he is willing to be qualified. Mr. MOORE stopped off the mains leading to the Fifth Ward when the fire became really alarming, and likewise, part of Liberty street off, so as to throw the greatest possible head of water into the burning section. These are the statements made to us.

MESSRS. CHURCH & CAROTHERS.—The Age incorrectly states that these gentlemen have lost $40,000. On inquiry we are informed that they have lost nothing. They saved the principal part of their stock, and have sufficient insurance, mostly in the east, to cover their loss, both of their stock and mill.

LUKE LOOMIS.—We rejoice to learn that this gentleman is not burnt out, as we understood before. The roof of the building was on fire, and his stock removed, but he is now prepared to receive customers in the Bookselling line.

☞ Messrs. ATWOOD, JONES & Co., are fully insured in the Fire and Navigation Insurance Co., office, and their policy will be paid in full.

☞ Mr. D. BRUCKLOCHER is covered by an available policy of insurance.

☞ The Eastern papers are filled with the details of the wreck of the Swallow, on the Hudson. A great many persons are supposed to be lost. Thirteen bodies have been found, mostly females.

☞ On Thursday last the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Bill was brought up, and ordered to a second reading in the House at Harrisburgh. It was reported to be disposed the next day. Its final passage was doubtful.

☞ Dr. THOS. SEWELL, an old and celebrated physician of Washington city, died on Thursday last.

THE GREAT FIRE IN PITTSBURGH,

ON THE TENTH OF APRIL, 1845.

This awful calamity, from its immense and appalling magnitude, is very difficult to grasp in all its details, without a long and minute examination. The more the mind dwells upon it the greater does it appear. As when one ascends a mountain the higher he progresses the wider the view which opens to him, so the more we contemplate this transcendant disaster, the more we are impressed with its magnitude. To see such an amount of wealth struck out of existence—annihilated in the brief space of eight hours, is something to be mused about and treasured up in men's minds as a powerfully significant commentary upon the instability of all things earthly. The whole tremendous tragedy, with all its lights and shades, its effects at the moment and permanently, upon the minds and fortunes of men, is exhuberantly fruitful in food for philosophical reflection. The elasticity of *Mind* under so heavy a blow is something too, to be carefully noted, and verily, until we saw for ourselves that men could bear so much we would not have believed it.

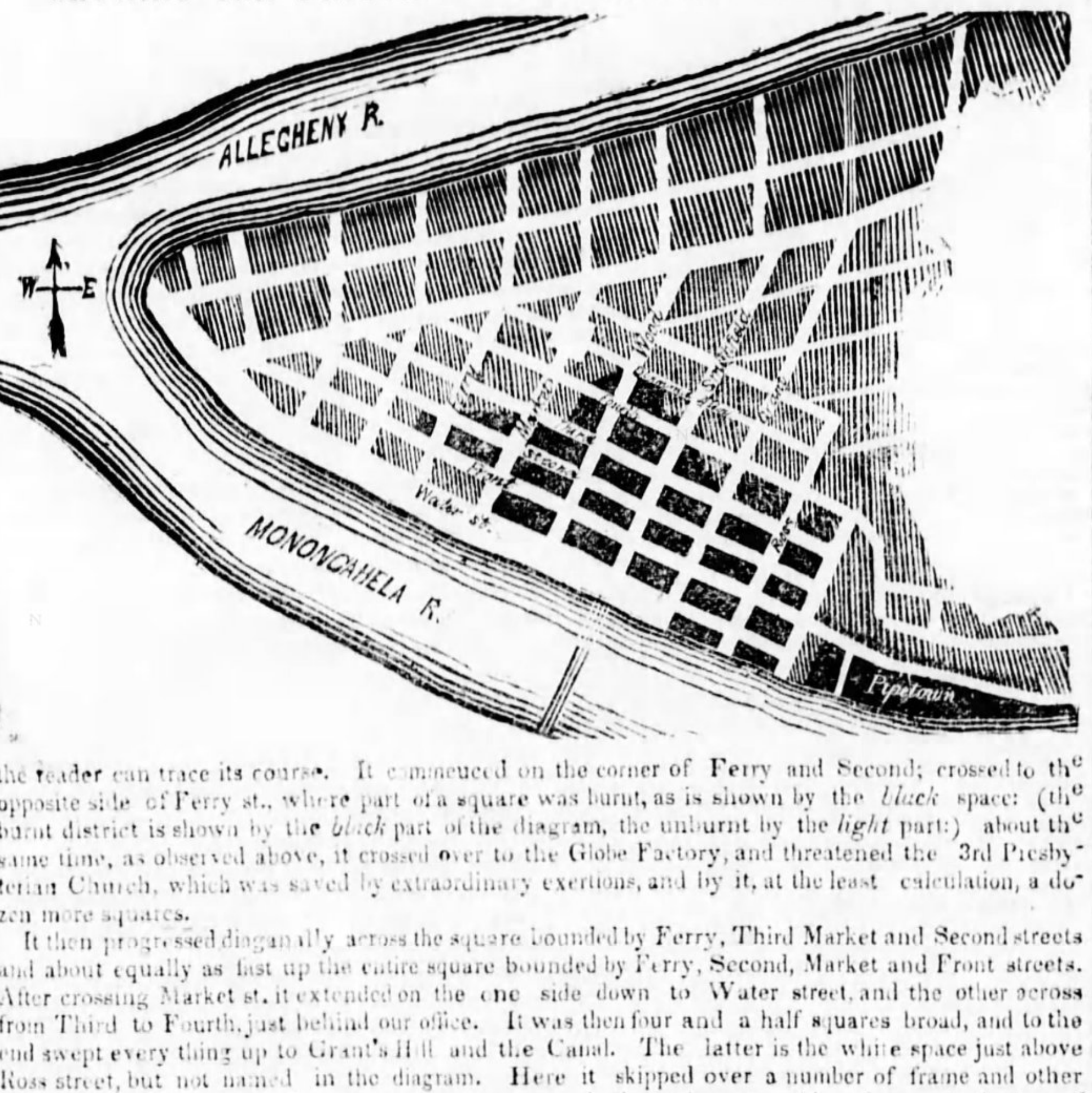
But we do not wish by the force of mere language to impress the reader, either, that we are not injured very seriously, or, on the other hand, that we are ruined. The truth lies exactly between these extremes. We need and look for aid from abroad, and from a parental State government—and we have sufficient confidence in human nature to believe we shall receive it. But are we to sit down and say we can do nothing? Far from it; we shall use all the means we have and thankfully receive all the aid we can get, and between the two overcome all the evil.

For the information of our readers abroad who did not see our paper of Friday, we will again briefly sketch the origin and progress of the fire.

It commenced on Thursday exactly five minutes past 12 M. by the clock in our office, in the Ice House of Col. Diehl, Ferry street, near the corner of Front st. It is believed to have originated by a woman building a fire in a yard adjoining it, for the purpose of washing. Be the cause what it may, the fire commenced with a building of no value. For more than two weeks previous, the weather had been parching dry—high winds prevailed every day; and between the weather, wind and dust, the city was excessively unpleasant. It was in this state of things that the Tocsin sounded—the infallible warning which is never given but when there is a cause for it;—the Bell of the Third Presbyterian Church was struck. To every one who looked at the state of the weather, the wind, &c., it was alarming, and it was but a very few minutes until sufficient cause was seen that the fear was well-founded. The fire originated in the centre of a nest of wooden buildings, and fed by the breeze, cracked, leaped, and fairly licked the dry wood. After enveloping the frames, it took across the street in different directions; but the most serious course was to the Globe Cotton Factory opposite. By looking carefully at the annexed diagram the reader can trace its course. It commenced on the corner of Ferry and Second; crossed to the opposite side of Ferry st., where part of a square was burnt, as is shown by the *black* space: (the burnt district is shown by the *black* part of the diagram, the unburnt by the *light* part:) about the same time, as observed above, it crossed over to the Globe Factory, and threatened the 3rd Presbyterian Church, which was saved by extraordinary exertions, and by it, at the least calculation, a dozen more squares.

DIAGRAM OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE CITY THAT IS BURNT.



It then progressed diaganally across the square bounded by Ferry, Third Market and Second streets and about equally as fast up the entire square bounded by Ferry, Second, Market and Front streets. After crossing Market st. it extended on the one side down to Water street, and the other across from Third to Fourth, just behind our office. It was then four and a half squares broad, and to the end swept every thing up to Grant's Hill and the Canal. The latter is the white space just above Ross street, but not named in the diagram. Here it skipped over a number of frame and other buildings, as is shown in the cut, and re-commenced, devouring everything clear up to the top of Kensington—in the Diagram this latter place is named "Pipetown."

Nothing was spared—very little was saved. The progress of the fire as it danced and leaped with its forked tongue, from house to house, from block to block, and from square to square, was awfully magnificent. The Monongahela House did not stand more than half an hour, and the Monongahela bridge only ten minutes. The conflagration stopped for want of food finally. We have said so much in other parts of this paper we need not add more here.

☞ "Well," said we to one of our Merchant friends on Saturday, who is a heavy loser, "what do you intend to do?" "Break out in a fresh place," said he. Thought we, you are the man to get along—may they all break out in the same way.

☞ During the great fire in New York, Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN made a contract for re-building his store before it was burnt to the ground. His energy we think, will be imitated by some of our property holders, who have already determined on rebuilding.

TOWN MEETING.

SATURDAY April 12.

Pursuant to public notice a very large meeting of the citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity assembled in the Diamond.

The meeting was organized by calling his Honor the Mayor to the Chair, and appointing,

J. W. Jackson, Hon. W. Porter, Col. Wm Robinson, Vice Presidents.

John Wynne, John Whitten, Secretaries.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting. Col. Robinson then read the following letter which was adopted by the meeting.

"Pittsburgh, April 12, 1845.

His Excellency

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Dear Sir:

We implore you in behalf of a ruined city, in behalf of thousands of helpless women and children, in the name of the MOST HIGH, and for the sake of every humane and benevolent emotion of the heart of man, to extend by the interposition of an authority vested in the Executive, the session of the Legislature, now drawing to a close, in order that the condition of this suffering and prostrate people may be laid before the general assembly for the purpose of considering such suggestions for their relief as we confidently trust will receive the prompt and willing assent of the constituted authorities of the State."

On motion of Col. Robinson the chairman appointed the following persons a committee to memoralize the legislature, and to take into consideration all other measures calculated to benefit the sufferers:

Hon. Wm. Porter, Hon. Richard Biddle, Thos. Howe, Esq., Hon. Benj. Patton, Col. Wm. Robinson, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Hon. R. C. Grier, H S. Magraw, Esq. George Miltenberger Thos Williams, Esq.

Thos. Williams Esq., read a draft of a memorial to the Legislature which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, Resolved that the Farmers, Millers, and Agriculturists of the surrounding country, be requested to send to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, such donations of provisions or money as they may feel disposed to give towards the alleviation of the sufferers.

On motion, Resolved that the above committee be enabled to appoint sub committees to visit them to put into execution such measures as may be adopted to carry out the object of the meeting.

The old Court House was then fixed upon as a depot at which the Mayor should receive the donations of our fellow-citizens from the country.

THE PITTSBURG LINE OF PACKETS.—At the Louisville Institute meeting, on Saturday night, the report of the commitee on commerce, which had been received at a previous meeting, concerning the establishment of a line of boats between this city and Pittsburgh, was adopted, after striking out that portion relating to the city wharf. After considerable discussion, it was made plain that the amount of capital necessary to build the boats expressly for the line could not be obtained here, and it was advised to construct the line of the boats now built.—*Louisville Journal April 7.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—*Whigs thoroughly triumphant—Whig Governor, and four Whig members of Congress elected.*—Connecticut has done her duty gloriously, and not only gained a victory, but a victory that will keep the vanquished *where they are.* There is no sort of mistake this time, for our friends, not resting contented with maintaining their ascendency, have greatly added to their strength. Governor Baldwin is elected by the people by a large majority, all the State Officers are Whigs, and the Legislature will be Whig by a greatly increased majority. But what is peculiarly gratifying, the entire Congressional delegation is thoroughly revolutionized, and instead of being misrepresented in the National Legislature by four Locofocos, Connecticut will send into that body four good Whigs—thus making a change of eight votes in the United States House of Representatives. This is a change that *may* have a very important bearing on the interests of the whole country, and at any rate furnishes very gratifying evidence of the stern conservatism of old "Steady Habits."

The following are the returns of the vote for Governor so far as they have reached us:—

Counties.		*Baldwin,* (W)	*Toucey,* (L. F.)	*Scat'g.*
New Haven,	22 towns,	4116	2628	200
Hartford,	14 "	2905	2586	
Fairfield,	14 "	3191	2521	121
N. London,	17 "	2158	1922	151
Windham,	12 "	1818	1785	179
Middlesex,	4 "	325	359	
	83	14,513	11,801	651

Whig majority over Locos, 2,712

The remaining towns in 1844 gave Baldwin a majority of 230

Congress.—The Congressional ticket is probably Whig throughout. In the *first* district Jas. Dixon, Whig, is elected over Seymour the Loco Representative in the last Congress. In the *second*, Samuel D. Hubbard succeeds over Stewart, the Loco incumbent. In the *third* returns from all the towns but five give Rockwell (Whig) a majority of 275 over Catlin; and the towns to be heard from will somewhat increase this. And in the *fourth* district Hon. Truman Smith will have over 500 majority over Simmons, Loco Member of the late Congress.

In the *Legislature* the triumph is equally signal. The Senate had last year 15 Whigs and 6 Locos, the House 90 Whigs and 77 Locos. The Whig majority will be still larger this year. As full returns have not reached us, we shall not encumber our columns with imperfect details.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Disastrous Overflow of the Niagara River.

The News which we published yesterday with respect to the disastrous consequences of the overflow of the Niagara River, by the breaking up of the ice on Lake Erie, has since been confirmed. The depth of the ice and water is variously estimated, by the Lewiston and Buffalo papers at thirty to fifty feet. One letter, from the postmaster at Lewiston, says that the warehouses were swept from the docks, Youngstown sharing the same fate and the water still rising.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that the storehouses of Shepherd, Cornell and Tryon, at Lewiston, are carried away.

The Canada side of the river has also suffered much. Great fears were at one time entertained that the whole of the company's valuable works would be carried away, and the steamers in dock, namely: the City of Toronto, Transis, and Queen with several smaller crafts were considered in great jeopardy.

The water rose four or five feet above the usual level, and Mr. Frazer who lives on the wharf, removed his family to a place of safety, and all the goods were taken from the company's warehouse without damage. The water has since fallen to about its usual level.

The Chronicle states that so compact is the ice, that people have crossed Niagara to Youngstown upon it, and a bonfire was lighted twenty feet above the surface of the water, on the very spot where the "Chief Justice Robinson" was moored the previous day.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh April 12, 1845.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES—The Directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank having heard of the death of MICHAEL TIERNAN, Esq., the President of the Institution, in the midst of a great public calamity have met to express their deep regret at the loss sustained by the Bank in the decease of an officer who presided over it from its organization with equal probity firmness and judgment and who, in his personal as well as official intercourse with them all, was distinguished by his urbanity, frankness and gentlemanly bearing.

Resolved, That the Directors will attend his funeral at ... o'clock from his residence in Allegheny City.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to his family, and published in the city newspapers.

☞ The recent dry weather has been attended in the fires in different pars of the country. Terrible fires have been raging in the woods of Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMBOAT SWALLOW.—A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

The steamer Swallow left Albany at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, with two or three other boats, to come directly through to New York. She had a large number of passengers, probably three hundred and fifty in all. When passing through the narrow channel at Athens, she ran upon a large rock, called "the Brig." The bow ran up so high that it was impossible to stand upon the deck. The keel broke, and the stern bent upwards, and still went down so much that in three minutes the two cabins were full of water. The scene among the passengers may be imagined. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, and very few of them were in their berths. The upper part of the boat soon took fire, which increased the alarm.

The evening was very dark and the wind blowing fresh at the time the boat struck. Fortunately the *Rochester*, Capt. Cruttenden, was but a few boat's lengths behind, but by the time she succeeded in rounding to and reaching the Swallow, the water was up to the top of the ladies' cabin.

The passengers were taken off by Capt. Cruttenden, but so short was the interval from the time the Swallow struck till she went down, that it is impossible to say how many lives were lost.

The following letter contains full particulars of this fearful accident:

Steamer Rochester, Tuesday, 3 A. M.

MY DEAR FRIEND—You may value a few lines from me, an eye-witness, descriptive of the terrible accident which befel the *Swallow* last evening. At about 8 o'clock, when going at a rapid rate, the boat struck on a small rock island abreast the town of Athens and the city of Hudson. I was sitting in the upper saloon in conversation. At the first severe shock the passengers rushed below, but fears were calmed for a moment by the outcry that we had only come in contact with a raft. But our ears were speedily assailed by the appalling sounds of the rending of timbers, and the evident destruction of the boat; while the stern settled with frightful rapidity. Those who had "turned in," in the after cabin, had barely time to leap from their berths before the water was upon them. You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this moment when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed in the midst of falling snow and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler fires, a sheet of mingled steam, smoke and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the consternation. The conviction that the curse of fire was to be added to our other imminent perils, curbed the resolution of the stoutest hearts. But the rapid sinking of the boat extinguished the fires, and all was darkness again.

In less than five minutes, by the blessing of God, the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon staterooms. Several females were drawn out of staterooms by dashing in the windows; two almost exhausted—one very aged, and now lying on board this boat in a precarious situation—were taken from the Ladies' Cabin by cutting through the floor. They had sustained themselves on settees with only a few inches of breathing room for their faces. The bow had been forced high and dry upon the rock, and the boat, split open midships, was left rising almost perpendicularly upward, covered with anxious beings clinging to the bulwarks. The remainder of the passengers were sadly grouped on the forward upper deck, many bewailing the absence of dear companions, and actuated by the most dreadful apprehensions for their fate.

By this time the alarm had been thoroughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells of the churches began to ring, and the river was soon covered with torches, waving in the fleet of boats that put off to our assistance; while the steamboat Rochester, which had found it difficult to get to us, and the steamboat Express, which had now come up, were gradually approaching alongside. The sound of the bells pealing on the air, the shouts of those in the boats, the light of the moving torches and the wailing grief of many on the wreck constituted features of a most impressive scene.

In the course of an hour all were taken off who remained, in the Rochester, the past seeming like a terrible dream. I am approaching the city. It can scarcely be but that several are lost. Many leaped immediately overboard in that frenzy of mind which precluded the power of self-preservation in the water.

The doors of most of the state-rooms were so sprung at once, as to be immovable, and examination will probably discover the dead within some of them. I can scarcely hope otherwise.

The boat is a complete wreck. It is a mournful sight as we cast off from her side. The Captain behaved nobly—calming fears, and making his voice heard everywhere in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self possession. The baggage is almost all deep under water, and will be recovered only in a damaged state.

Our hearty thanks are due to the officers of the Rochester and Express for their prompt assistance and untiring assiduity to save everything that hand could be laid on.

Friends in the Rochester tell me that the yell of agony, as they describe it, which came to their ears from the sinking boat, was of a character never to be forgotten. Yours, truly.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

N. B.—*Morning.*—The apprehensions of loss of life which I have expressed above, are fully realised. Several females were seen to be washed off by the water as it rose above the guards, and all, it is thought, could not have escaped from the cabin. Several on board our boat have nothing but their night dresses.

Further particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Swallow—Bodies taken from the Wreck.

We yesterday despatched a reporter to the scene of the late melancholy disaster, who left the wreck yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. The steamer John Y. Mason had been sent down to the Swallow, to render any necessary or practicable assistance, and both were constantly plying to and from her, from both Hudson and Athens.

Yesterday was devoted to the sad duty of probing the sunken wreck for the bodies of the dead, and with too fatal result. When our reporter left, seven bodies had been recovered, six being females. Among the latter had been already recognized Mrs. Briggs, Miss or Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Colton, of Troy, whose husband came down on hearing the news of the disaster, and was present when the body of his wife was discovered.

A gentleman from Albany, whose name we could not learn, had just arrived in search of his two sisters, who were discovered in the wreck.

Mr. Gilson, who was on board with his wife, escaped, but can find nothing of her so far. It is possible, however, that she was taken up by the Rochester or Express.

P. H. Firman, Esq. of New York, was with his sister on board the Swallow. He came down on the Buffalo this morning, as did also Mr. Gilson.

J. C. Carl, Esq., of New York, was on board the Swallow, and came down this morning on the Buffalo. He had truly a narrow escape, the particulars of which he narrated to us.

At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock, the Swallow struck, three times in quick succession. At first a general rush was made, but the captain called out that there was no danger, as she had only struck a raft. This restored confidence in some measure, but lost to many, as Mr. C. thinks, the opportunity of jumping over from the bow where the water was shallow. Mr. C. immediately ran aft, where he found the water already up to the guards and the boat rapidly sinking.—He immediately went on deck, where the water in a moment made its way, and was soon up to his arms. Seizing a cane bottom settee, about six feet long, he pushed into the water and swam for shore. After swimming and struggling with the storm and darkness, for about half a mile, he was picked up by a boat, within fifty feet of the Ferry House at Athens in a state of utter exhaustion and insensibility. He did not recover his consciousness until five hours after his rescue.

As he was in the act of leaping into the water he heard a woman's voice, in tones of agony, shrieking, "For God's sake save me, save me!" and while swimming, so long as he can recollect, the noise of the life-struggle, mingled with cries and groans, was around him on every side. The boat that picked him up saved also five others. One man, on being seized by the hair and his head lifted out of water, exclaimed, "Save her! save her! let me go and save her!" On looking farther, they found and succeeded in rescuing the lady, who was, as it appeared, only an acquaintance, who had been placed in his charge.

A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing $1,500 in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but was soon obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board, as he jumped. Close after him came another man, claiming the board, with curses and imprecations. As he struck out from the boat he almost immediately went down, grasping the possessor of the board by the foot. He, however, released himself with great difficulty, and was saved.

From the best estimates at which we have been enabled to arrive, there were on board the Swallow, at the time of the accident, not far from three hundred souls. Ninety-four were rescued by the Rochester, about forty by the Express, and a number of others, (how many we could not learn) went up to Albany on the Utica and Robert L. Stevens.

The boat is a total wreck, and it is doubtful whether her engines will be saved. She lies on a high rock close to the Athens side of the channel, and between which and the Western shore no boat has ever gone. The pilot, Mr. Burnett, is accounted one of the best on the river, although a fatality seems to have attended his connection with the Swallow—having, as we learn, run her on shore on one or two previous occasions.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—After first concluding the "private calender," or list of bills of no public interest, the vote was taken on the final passage of the New York and Erie Railroad bill. It succeeded 54 to 39. I am glad of this—it allows the road to come into our state, and opens a vast field of anthracite coal to the New York Market, giving employ to hundreds or thousands of our citizens, in mining, and a home market to farmers in Pike and adjoining counties. Hitherto the Lehigh coal region has had the exclusive supply of the New York Market, sending their coal from Mauch Chunk to Easton, down the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the outlet lock at Bristol, again up the Delaware to Trenton, and across the New Jersey by the Canal (or Hoop Navigation) to Amboy and New York City—on this the State received some $40,000 toll on the Delaware Division, a portion of which she will lose, but will be amply repaid by the tax of 50 cents per ton on coal exported by way of this Railroad. If the Lehigh folks cannot stand against fair competition, when thus protected by 50 cent tax on their neighbors, they deserve to lose.

The Carlisle Bank bill was taken up on final passage—the vote stood, yeas 13, nays 29, not a *quorum.* In order to bring out the vote, a motion to adjourn was made, which was lost, 77 members voting on the question, although a moment before but 42 answered to their names, proving that no less than 35 had, in legislative parlance "dodged a vote." The two votes on the same page of the journal will show who the dodgers were! On again taking the vote, the bill passed, 40 to 32, but five dodging a second time.

The Lackawana bank bill, a new concern, a pet I believe of Mr. Smith of Berks, with a capital to consist of $40,000 in specie and double the amount in state stock, authorised to issue notes to the amount of $80,000, which the stock and stockholders are security, was lost, on transcribing for a third reading, 16 to 50. If we don't find out the true system of banking, from actual experiment this winter, it certainly will not be the fault of the gentleman from Berks who has proposed and supported some half dozen different kinds of "individual" liability this session, (from a gentle medicine to "Lobelia, No. 6," apportioning the dose to the supposed strength of the patient,) and several other modes of banking, such as state stock, mortgage and other security—"every thing by the turns and nothing long!" If we do not, I repeat, discover the true Philosopher's Stone, whose magic virtues turn uncurrent notes into gold at a touch *he* will not be to blame; and should be acquitted of all responsibility.

The bill increasing the capital of the Bank of North America to its original amount, and the shares of stock to $400, passed finally.

An attempt to take up the Girard Bank bill failed this morning by a vote of 46 to 41, and a motion to make it the order for to-morrow was as unsuccessful in the afternoon, occupying the time of the House from half past five o'clock till the hour of adjournment.

Among the private bills passed this morning was one relative to the enlargement of Lawrenceville, which was first amended by adding a section allowing city districts 8 and 17, in Pitt township, (on the application of a majority of their legal voters, under the act of March 1st, 1845, duly certified to Councils,) to come in as the sixth Ward, and requiring the Councils to admit them as such.

The Railroad bill, I fear, cannot come up tomorrow, as the Revenue bill remains undisposed of.

The Senate has passed the Appropriation bill, with amendments, and unanimously confirmed the nomination of Geo. Sharswood, Esq., formerly a member of the House, as a judge in Philadelphia, vice Judge Joel Jones, who was confirmed as President of the same Court.

I have heretofore neglected to speak of your delegation, well knowing that I was not engaged for the purpose of "puffing" them—nor do they require it; Mr. Darsie is one of the most active and energetic members of the Senate, and attends to business in a manner which it would be well for the State to have imitated by some others I might mention; his punctuality, for he is never absent from his place, and his continual attention to whatever is before that body render him eminently useful to his constituents.

Mr. Sullivan bears the reputation of a vigilant watchman, and the numerous reforms he has suggested and successfully introduced, has saved much to the Commonwealth. I shall allude to your delegation in the House at another time.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1845.

DEAR SIR: The State Printer, who was so anxious to serve the State that he last session contracted to perform the public work for less than what it cost him, has applied for an additional compensation, and quite conclusive evidence was presented by him that other printers got more for their work than he consented to do it for; all very well, but why did he prevent others from getting the contract, by bidding so low, when it was perfectly evident that he must lose on his contract? He deserves and will receive no interference from the Legislature.

In Senate this morning, Mr. Darsie presented a petition from the President of the Sandy and Beaver Canal for a revival of their charter, and read a bill to the same effect, which was afterwards passed finally.

A bill was then taken up, authorizing the commencement of a suit against Morrow B. Lowry, of Crawford county, for a sum of money illegally received from the Treasury. Mr. Darsie was very active in ferreting out this nice piece of swindling, and in getting up the bill. The circumstances were stated by several senators to be these:—W. M. King and Morrow B. Lowry purchased some property in Crawford County for eight or nine hundred dollars; section 11 of the Erie Extension passing through this land, rendered two culverts over a mill race necessary, for which Mr. Lowry received $1,200 in full of all claims for damages, and signed a release. Mr. Lowry afterwards applied to the Canal Board for more damages which was refused. In 1841 he got a bill passed in the House to allow it, but it was lost in the Senate. In 1842, being himself a member, it was again passed; but Mr. Darsie, then Chairman of the Committee on Claims, opposed and defeated it in the Senate. It was then brought before the Canal Commissioners, and, contrary to the views of Mr. Butler, who protested against it, the further sum of $1,750 was allowed for damages once paid for. Mr. Butler's protest was "expunged" in the orthodox manner, and *does not appear on the minutes of the Board* as printed, and Mr. Lowry drew the money from the State Treasury! The fact that Mr. L. was a strenuous supporter of the Board in the Legislature may explain this matter or give a clue to its object. The bill passed unanimously.

A Committee of Conference was appointed upon the amendments to the bill for the pay of the troops, and non-concurred in the House amendments to the Carlisle Bank bill, bringing said Bank under the law of 1842, as regards the redemption of its notes; in the afternoon the House receded from this amendment, 41 to 38.

A number of private bills, among others that relative to a sealer of weights and measures in Allegheny county, passed.

The Governor has nominated John Anderson, Esq. as an Associate Judge of Allegheny county, vice Hon. Jno. M. Snowden, deceased. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

After to-day the Senate holds evening sessions, at 7½ o'clock, for the despatch of business, and an effort will be made to-morrow to fix an earlier morning hour.

In the House, a general bill relative to change of venue in certain cases, and the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Schuylkill, passed, and the Revenue Bill was taken up and amended very much—so much that its passage was doubtful; the majority, however, was in its favor—I send you the ayes and noes:

YEAS—Messrs. Amer, Armstrong, Banning, Barber, Bishop, Boyer, Brewster, (Phila. co.) Bright, Brown, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Connor, Cross, Cummings, Dickey, Dotts, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Hazlehurst, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks) Hoffman, Phila. co.) Jacoby, James, Knox, Kunkel, Merrifield, Metzger, Morley, M'Bride, M'Caslin, O'Bryan, Painter, Parke Paxson, Porter, Power, Price, Salter, Smith, (Berks) Smith, (Clearfield) Smyth, (Clinton), Smyth, (Lancaster) Stetler, Steuart, Struthers, Tice, Vliet, Walton, Worman, Patterson, Speaker—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Brady, Cochran, Cooper, Cunningham, Dunlap, Eldred, Hall, Harper, Herr, Hilands, Keller, Kennedy, Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Muse, M'Farland, M'Kinley, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Riddle, Samuels, Sanderson, Sankey, Sherman, Snively, Trego, Wilson—30.

The bill as it passed the House provided as follows, viz:

Tax on Private Legislation.—New county bills, $200; the charter, renewal or extension of a coal or manufacturing company, $200; canal, railroad, navigation on insurance, (except mutual) company, $100; companies where courts have power, $50; saving or deposite bank, $30; divorce, on application of the husband, $20; bill relative to a private estate, or charter of a corporation other than those above taxed, $10; change of name, $5,—together with with expense of printing same.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.—Section 5, provides that the act of 26th April last, shall not be construed to repeal the tax on collateral inheritance.

Tax on State Debt.—One half mill on every dollar of State stock for every one per cent of interest thereon, that is three mills per cent on the par value of six per cent and other stock in proportion, so that the holder of $1,000 in state of sixes will receive but $57 per annum of interest, instead of $60, which Pennsylvania promised. This is a small share, but may be considered the entering wedge to repudiation.

But I have not room for all the provisions of this "omnibus" bill, and your readers must have patience for a day or two for the remainder—the ill will be printed in that time.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Address before the N. Y. Mariners' Family Industrial Society, instituted for the relief of the families of Mariners

BY REV. J. C. ABBOT.

No one can have visited freely among the families of seamen, without receiving a very vivid impression of the peculiar sorrows to which they are exposed. During a recent residence of two years upon the island of Nantucket, I was continually witnessing scenes which would excite the deepest sensibilities of any heart.

There were not less than a hundred ladies in my congregation, whose husbands were captains, or mates of ships. Once a month we observed the concert of prayer for seamen, which was habitually attended by from five to seven hundred persons. And in that great congregation there would be hardly one individual who had not some near relative on the ocean.

It has often been my melancholy privilege to weep with the widow and the orphan, in the freshness of their anguish, as the tidings came that the husband and father had been buried in the sea. But a few months ago, I was passing from the Island of Nantucket to New Bedford, in the steamboat. One of my parishioners was with me. He had just bid adieu to his wife and three young children—as lovely a family as can be found in New England—and was on his way to take command of a ship, for a voyage of three or four years round Cape Horn. The tear stood in his eye, and his lip trembled with emotion, as he alluded to the weary months and years which must elapse ere he could again enter his happy home. A few weeks ago his family received the intelligence of his death. In the midst of the Pacific, they had struck a whale. The wounded animal, in his endeavors to escape, shattered the boat in fragments. A portion of the line, to which the harpoon was attached, became entangled about the person of the captain, and as the whale plunged down, with lightning speed into that fathomless sea, he was carried to a depth from which his body never can arise till, at the archangel's summons, the sea shall give up the dead that are in it. But who can tell the pangs which must rend the heart of the wife and the mother, as, with feeble health and limited resources, she presses her orphan children to her bosom. There are multitudes of such families to be found every year, in this city. And to such families, the visitors of this Society can go with words of consolation.

A few months ago, a sea captain and his wife came to this city. And here, in sorrow and tears, they separated He embarked for Germany, there to take charge of a whale ship for a long three year's cruise in the Pacific. And she, with a heavy heart, returned to her solitary home, there to await the lapse of months and years, till her husband should recross the waves, to his family. The husband arrived safely at Hamburg, and in letters full of affection informed his wife, that he sailed from there in his usual health, and with encouraging prospects.

A few more weeks passed away, and the tidings came that he was dead.—Three days from land he suddenly sickened and died, and his body was consigned to a watery grave. And the weeping widow now sits in her darkened chamber, refusing to be comforted. There are many such widows in this great city. They are unknown. They are friendless. They are in poverty. And with aching heads and aching hearts they are longing for the repose of the grave. But the visitors of this Society with the heart of sympathy and the hand of help, can present them the only remaining solace which earth can afford.

Not long ago, a young man left his youthful wife, and I think two little children, to take command of a whale ship. It was his first voyage as master. Having a mind of great native delicacy and sensitiveness, his anxiety was extreme tha he might gratify his friends and satisfy his owners by a successful voyage.—Devoting himself with unwearied fidelity and heroism to his arduous enterprise, he was rapidly filling his ship with oil, when one night he was driven upon a hidden reef, in the Pacific Ocean; and in a few hours his ship, with all its contents, was scattered in fragments over the waves.—He, with the crew, escaped to an island, in the boats. And there they stood upon the beach of an uncivilized island, penniless, and all their prospects utterly blighted. But the disappointment and the mortification were too great for his sensitive spirit to endure. The blow spared the body, but demolished the mind. As he thought of going home, to his loved family, with not a dollar to minister to their comforts; and of having the owners attribute the loss of the ship to his want of skill, the thought was more than he could bear, and with reason entirely dethroned, he is, perhaps, at this hour, wandering about among the islands of the Pacific, a melancholy lunatic, living upon the charity of the natives But who can describe the anguish which now rends the bosom of his wife. It was a refined and noble mind that was thus wrecked —It was an affectionate husband and fond father, who was thus lost by a calamity far more deplorable than death. This is a cup of woe of no ordinary bitterness. It is indeed true, that, "there is a sorrow on the sea." And they, who, in such a city as this, are searching out such cases of grief, and ministering solace to such afflictions, deserve encouragement and support from every one who has a heart to sympathise, or a mite to contribute.

Almost every ship that enters your port brings some tragic tale from the distant ocean. A falling block dislocates a shoulder, or crushes a foot. There is no surgeon to be found within six weeks' sail.—And under the tropics mortification soon ensues, and life is the forfeit. When the United States banner is unfurled at the head of the flag-staff in Nantucket, announcing that a returning Cape Horn ship is seen in the distant horizon, it rolls a wave of intense emotion over the whole island. Who are returning in that ship? Is it my father, husband, child, who have already been absent four years? Am I, in a few hours, to hear their loved voices, and clasp them to my bosom? Or is the ship to enter the harbor with the flag at the half-mast, announcing that the loved one whose return I have for many years so impatiently anticipating, is in the grave? Ah' that little speck, just visible in the dim distance, is fraught with tidings of inexpressible joy to some families, and of unutterable woe to others.

A ship returned not long ago from the Pacific, announcing to one lady that her husband had been taken sick at sea, and could not prosecute his voyage. He had therefore been left upon an island with the natives; while the ship proceeded on a cruise. In about six months the ship was to return to the island, and take the sufferer off, in case he should then be alive. And the wife would probably hear no tidings from him again, in less than a year. Wife and Mother! make this case your own. Think of your husband; look upon your babe and conceive what would be your anguish were you to pass the long twelve months of another year in this dreadful suspense. I may remark, that the ship returned to the island, and found the sick one restored to health.—He resumed the command and returned home, after a four years' absence, enriched with the treasures of the deep. A few weeks after his return, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, he publicly consecrated himself to the service of his Maker. And in the narrative of his religious experience, he referred with peculiar interest to the weary months of sickness and of sorrow, he passed among the natives of that uncivilized island.—But he is now again rocked by the billows of the mighty deep, far away upon the broad expanse of the Pacific. And when I last took his hand, in the hour of his departure, and prayed that God might bless him, his eyes were swimming in tears, his voice inarticulate through emotion, and he could not utter one word of adieu, as he bowed his head and wept.

Tidings were brought to another wife that her husband had crushed his leg beneath a hogshead of oil. The ship was several weeks' sail from any port. The life of the sufferer depended upon their getting to some surgeon, who could amputate the limb. They immediately steered for the nearest port. And as the ship rolled in the vast surges of the Pacific Ocean, week after week, this poor sufferer, far from wife, or sister, or daughter, groaned with agony in his cheerless berth.—The moment the anchor was dropped in the harbor, a boat was sent for a surgeon. He came on board, bringing his instruments with him. The limb was amputated. But it was too late. The sufferer died that night.

Tidings were brought to another, that her husband, with a boat's crew, left the ship in pursuit of a whale, the harpoon was plunged into the animal, and with rail road speed he rushed through the deep, carrying them beyond sight of the ship. The darkness of night came on and they did not appear. The winds rose and roared over the agitated ocean. Guns were fired, lights suspended, shouts raised, through the dismal hours of the night, to attract the lost boat. The morning dawned—a morning of darkness and tempests, careering wind and pouring rain, and foaming seas. And though anxious eyes were strained from every spar on the tempest-lashed deep, no glimpses of the lost boat could be obtained. Thus they cruised for three days and nights in unavailing vigilance and sorrow, and then relinquished the pursuit. What awful tidings are these to bring to the mother of a helpless family.

Those ladies who devote themselves to searching out such scenes, and carrying to such firesides sympathy and relief, deserve to be supported by no stinted charity. The hand of benevolence should keep their purse always full. We do indeed forget our duty, if we allow them to go to one such desolated home, and say to the weeping sufferer, we can bring you nothing but our sympathy and our prayers.